



City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
1943

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
COMMITTEES	v
PREFACE	vii

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I. AREA AND POPULATION	1
II. BIRTHS	1
III. DEATHS :—	
Deaths from all Causes	1
Cancer	3
Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents	3
Maternal Mortality	3
Infant Mortality	3
IV. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE :—	
Out-door Relief	5
V. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)	5
Smallpox and Vaccination	7
Scarlet Fever	7
Diphtheria	7
Immunization against Diphtheria	7
Enteric Fever	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8
VI. CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	8
VII. LORD PONTYPRIDD HOSPITAL AND THE RHEUMATISM SUPERVISORY SCHEME	12
VIII. LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL	15
Accident Service	19
Asthma Clinic	20
IX. POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE	20
X. TUBERCULOSIS :—	
New Cases	24
Known Cases	24
Deaths	25
Treatment	26
Maintenance and other Allowances	28
Tuberculosis Care Scheme	28
XI. VENEREAL DISEASES	28

XII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—	PAGE.
Notification of Births and Still-births	30
Child Welfare Centres	30
Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics	31
Birth Control	31
Maternity Hospitals	31
Maternity and Nursing Homes	32
Dental Clinics	32
Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors	32
Midwives	33
Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency	33
Home Nursing	33
Maternity Bags	34
Home Helps	34
Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics	34
Nose and Throat Defects	35
Visual Defects	35
Radiography	35
Child Life Protection	35
Adoption of Children Act, 1926	35
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939	35
XIII. PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY	36
XIV. FOOD INSPECTION :—	
Meat Inspection at Municipal Abattoirs	36
Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses	37
Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale	37
Meat Hawkers	37
Tubercle Bacilli in Milk	37
Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk	37
Milk : Rationalisation Scheme	38
Graded Milks	38
Legal Proceedings	38
Report of the Public Analyst	39
XV. HOUSING :—	
Housing Statistics	46
Council Housing Estates	46
Bed-bugs	46
XVI. GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION :—	
General Sanitary Inspection	47
Common Lodging Houses	48
Seamen's Lodging Houses	48

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION— <i>cont.</i>							PAGE.
	Rat Destruction	..	..	..	..	..	48
	Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	48
	Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	49
	Legal Proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	49
XVII.	METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	..	..	..	..	..	50
XVIII.	MISCELLANY :—						
	Home Nursing of Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	52
	Home Nursing of the Sick Poor	..	..	..	..	..	52
	Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	52
	Cleansing Station	..	..	..	..	..	52
	Public Mortuary	..	..	..	..	..	52

PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

I.	INSPECTION OF SHIPPING	..	..	..	..	..	53
II.	WATER SUPPLY	..	..	..	..	..	53
III.	INFECTIOUS DISEASES	..	..	..	..	..	53
	Cleansing and Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	54
	Venereal Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	54
	Psittacosis	..	..	..	..	..	55
IV.	MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS	..	..	..	..	..	55
V.	HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC...	..	..	..	..	..	56
VI.	FOOD INSPECTION	..	..	..	..	..	57
VII.	MISCELLANY :—						
	Medical Inspection of Aliens	..	..	..	..	..	58
	The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	58
	Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	58
	Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	58

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

I.	STAFF	..	..	..	..	..	59
II.	MEDICAL INSPECTION	..	..	..	..	..	59

	PAGE.
III. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION	60
Nutrition	61
Scabies	61
Entrants	61
IV. " FOLLOWING UP " AND THE WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES	62
V. TREATMENT :—	
Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin	63
Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases	63
Nose and Throat Defects	64
Dental Defects	64
Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	65
Heart Disease and Rheumatism	66
Radiography	66
VI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	66
Vaccinal State of School Children	66
VII. PROVISION OF MEALS	67
VIII. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN	67
Mentally Defective Children	69
Mentally Retarded Children	69
Greenhill Open-Air School	69
IX. NURSERY SCHOOL AND WARTIME NURSERIES	70
X. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION..	71
XI. MISCELLANY —	
Classes for Speech Training	75
Child Guidance Clinic	75

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT	78
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(Municipal Year, 1942-43).

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PREFACE.

Introduction.—No attempt is made in the Preface to re-write the Annual Report itself. What is attempted is to draw attention to salient features, items of topical interest and new developments or changes:

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate (18·6 per thousand population), the highest that Cardiff has known since 1926, followed the recent national trend upwards. The proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births (including live and still-births) was 6% as compared with 4·89% in 1942 and 3·11% in 1936. Coupled with the increased number of births was a very gratifying increase in the number of infant lives saved, the number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births having fallen to 55 in 1943 from an average of 63 during the 10 year period 1933-42. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis (0·90 per 1,000 population) was the lowest recorded. The maternal death-rate and the cancer death-rate showed slight increases.

Infectious Diseases.—As also in the rest of the country, the incidence of infectious disease generally continued low, except that scarlet fever cases were more numerous—but all mild. The continuing decline of diphtheria from 520 cases in 1934 to 286 in 1943 must be attributed mainly to the persistence of the campaign for diphtheria immunization, which was begun in Cardiff as long ago as 1926. (The national campaign began in 1940): The case mortality of diphtheria (3·1%) was one of the lowest recorded.

Hospitals.—The figures from the **City Isolation Hospital** showing the case mortality in relation to the day of admission of diphtheria cases again emphasized the importance of the earliest possible admission to hospital of such cases—the highest mortality (7·69%) occurred in cases admitted on the 5th day (unfortunately there were 26 of these out of a total of 282 patients admitted during the year). Twenty-four true cases of cerebrospinal fever were treated at the Isolation Hospital with three deaths, making a case mortality of 12·5%. An interim report was received of the work undertaken by doctors and nurses of the American Red Cross Organisation visiting this country into the after results of cerebrospinal fever occurring in South Wales. Many of these cases were treated in the Cardiff Isolation Hospital in 1941. Further reference to this valuable work by American colleagues will be made when their final report is received. The low incidence of infectious disease freed space at the Isolation Hospital for the treatment during the year 1943 of 148 cases requiring operation for tonsils and adenoids which effected a much needed reduction of the waiting list for this operation.

At **Llandough Hospital** the number of cases treated to a conclusion (5,204) despite distraction of work for the Emergency Medical Service was a record for any one year since the hospital was opened in 1933. Here also the new therapeutic method of rehabilitation was commenced in 1943, and the staff of masseuses (or physiotherapists as they are now called) increased for the purpose. An Asthma Research Fund has been established and the City Council have decided to award triennially a Sister-Tutor Scholarship valued at £150 to the best Student Nurse. In addition one of the Ward Sisters secured one of the Ernford Sister-Tutor Scholarships valued at £250, tenable at Battersea Polytechnic.

In the **City Lodge Hospital Maternity Department**, the 75 beds there, provided accommodation for 1,109 births as compared with a total of 4,807 births taking place in Cardiff during the year, i.e., nearly one quarter of the babies born in Cardiff in 1943 were born at City Lodge Maternity Department. In 1933 the number of babies born there was only 183.

Venereal Disease.—The number of persons attending the Cardiff Venereal Disease Treatment Centres in 1943 was 2,615, an increase of 218 over the 1942 figure, but as representing an increase in venereal disease the increase is apparent rather than real. Of the 2,615 who attended, 632 were found *not* to be suffering from any form of venereal disease, leaving a total of only 1,533 true cases. The corresponding figure for the year 1942 after deducting 359 non-venereal cases from a total of 1,947 attendances is 1,588. Thus the indications as to the incidence of true venereal disease are for a decline rather than an increase. These figures and taken also with those through the years from 1939 onwards constitute a striking testimony to the value of sex education and anti-venereal disease propaganda. Thus, although increasing numbers of persons may have had what the Scot called “a dash’d frecht,” fortunately for themselves and the community, they were *not* found to be suffering from venereal disease. The number of true sufferers from venereal disease attending the Treatment Centre at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen’s Hospital for the first time decreased from 539 in 1942 to 472 in 1943.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service.—Sixty-three per cent. of all expectant mothers attended the municipal ante-natal clinics, and roughly the same proportion of the babies born were brought to the infant welfare centres.

Food Control.—Food control in the health sense, which has long preceded the war-time arrangement, is undertaken by meat inspection at municipal abattoirs, by registration and licensing of food preparation premises and dairies and by regular sampling and analysis of milk and other foodstuffs. The modern conception of *water* as a food brings the collection and analysis of drinking water samples within the ambit of hygienic food control. At the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory 614 samples of drinking water (127 from ships’ drinking water tanks), were tested for wholesomeness and nutrient qualities. During the year, 136 milk samples were examined to a conclusion for the presence of tuberculosis infection, showing as a result that 5·1% were infected by comparison with 4·3% in the ten year period 1933-42. Nearly 87,000 animal carcasses were inspected at Roath Abattoirs. The total weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered was over 203 tons. The approximate weight of diseased or unsound food found in shops and stores and destroyed or disposed of by the owners otherwise than as food for human consumption was over 91 tons. At the docks, the total quantity of various kinds of unsound foodstuffs withheld from importation for human consumption was over 33 tons. The question is, if this total of more than 327 tons of unsound meat and other foodstuffs had not been discovered in time by the vigilance of the Veterinary Officer and Sanitary Inspectors, how much human disease and suffering might have resulted? The introduction of the milk rationalisation scheme caused many complaints by consumers, particularly of sour milk in the summer months. Samples of tuberculin tested and accredited milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year showed that 62·9% attained the prescribed standard. Pasturised milk samples attained the prescribed standard for this grade of milk to the extent of 75%.

The arrangement concluded towards the end of 1942 whereby the Swansea analytical work would be carried out by the Cardiff Public Analyst continued successfully in 1943. The number of samples examined for Swansea was nearly one third the number examined for Cardiff. The principal object of the work of the Public Analyst is to ensure that articles of food sold shall be of the “nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser,” a requirement that has become increasingly important with the elaboration of foodstuffs, and most of all in war-time years of food stringency when the housewife must be sure that every penny spent on food is wisely spent. That the work of hygienic food control in Cardiff is bearing fruit is shown by the steady reduction in the number of milk samples found adulterated by added water from 10·2% in 1942 to 6·1% in 1943. The total fines and costs awarded against offenders as a result of legal proceedings taken in respect of 15 samples of milk and 14 samples of other articles was £336 8s. 6d.—these totals include samples taken at the Port as well as in the City.

Rat Destruction.—The total number of rat baits laid in the City in sewers and elsewhere under the supervision of the Urban Sanitary Section was 39,538. The total number of rat baits laid around the docks under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Section was 215,716. In the urban area 30,999 of the baits were eaten; in the docks area 2,162 rats were found dead. (The fate of the eaters of the rat baits in the town is not known. Many of them may have died in the sewers where their bodies would not be found). In both the urban and port areas rat-catchers are employed. In the urban area 1,606 rats were caught in traps set by the rat-catcher. In the port area the number of rats caught by trapping was 358; 239 of them on vessels arriving at the port, the other 119 around the docks. Of the 358 rats trapped at the port, 102 were submitted for identification to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales, and 76 were examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for the presence of plague infection. Fumigation of ships at the port also yielded a total of 508 rats destroyed (an average of 10.2 per vessel). Thus, the total number of rats **known** to have been destroyed at the docks by trapping, fumigation and baiting (215,716 baits laid) was 3,028; the total number of rats **known** to have been destroyed in the town was 1,606, i.e., by trapping (30,999 of 39,538 baits laid were eaten with results unknown).

On 6th May, 1943, the Ministry of Food issued their "Infestation Order, 1943," made under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. The Order had as its principal aim to ensure a much more vigorous application of the powers already possessed by local authorities for the destruction of rats and mice. In the application of the Order the Ministry of Food have also an interest that is mutual with that of Port Health Authorities in the efficient fumigation of vessels for purposes of deratisation, although the aim of the Ministry of Food is at destruction not only of rats and mice but of all other pests likely to injure food cargoes. In order to secure full co-operation with Port Health Authorities in the execution of the new order at ports, the Ministry of Food instituted consultations with the Association of Port Health Authorities of the British Isles (of which Cardiff Port Health Authority is a founder member).

As regards the fumigation of vessels, during the year 1943 the Association of Port Health Authorities of the British Isles agreed with the Industrial Pest Control Association a memorandum setting out standards for ship fumigation with a view to establishing standards of material used in ship fumigation and methods of application by approved servicing companies. It was hoped that the terms of the memorandum would be accepted as the guiding principles in arrangements to be made (including tenders) for ship fumigation by all concerned, e.g., by Port Health Authorities, by shipping companies, by manufacturing companies and by servicing companies.

School Medical Service.—The proportion of school children found on medical examination to require treatment decreased from 18.6% in 1942 to 14.2% in 1943.

The number of children attending the Treatment Centres for scabies was 1,673 in 1943, as compared with 2,494 in 1942, and 774 in 1941. The new Benzyl Benzoate has more than proved itself as the best form of treatment for scabies yet discovered. Every effort is made to follow up the family "contacts" of the children and to that end the new scheme of notification presently to be described is of material assistance.

During the last complete week in 1943, the number of children attending elementary, high, special and nursery schools provided with dinners was 3,645, and with milk was 24,646, which represent percentages of 13.9 and 93.8 respectively of the average total number of school children in attendance.

War-time Nurseries.—By the end of 1943, nine war-time nurseries or classes had been established. The cost of this service at present is borne entirely by the Government. Altogether 420 children were medically inspected as "entrants" to the nurseries, and 88 (nearly 21%) were found to require treatment. More than 75% were of, at least, normal nutritional standard.

NEW SCHEMES ADOPTED DURING THE YEAR 1943.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.—In April, 1943, a scheme was introduced to secure the aid of general medical practitioners in the treatment of children by immunisation. The scheme provides for the payment of 7/6d. to the practitioner for each completed treatment carried out in his private practice notified to the department and giving the necessary details for record purposes. The number of children treated under this scheme up to the end of the year was 208.

Scabies Order, 1941.—Towards the end of 1943 the City Council approved a scheme for the voluntary notification by medical practitioners of cases of scabies, as a means of dealing with this problem on "familial" lines. Notifications are sent on forms supplied to them for the purpose and a fee of 2/6d. is paid in respect of the first case notified in any household. Immediately the notification is received a follow-up is made by the staff to ensure that the whole family receive treatment. The number of notifications received at the end of the year was 174. The Cardiff scheme is based on one that has proved its worth in Leeds and was described by the Medical Officer of Health of that city at a meeting of the County Borough Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, attended by the Cardiff Medical Officer of Health.

Venereal Diseases and Health Education.—The Council appointed in 1943 a trained almoner in connection with the intensified effort to deal with the problem of venereal diseases. She commenced duty on 1st July, 1943, and her work at the treatment centre and in the matter of contact tracing through the operation of Regulation 33B has been of inestimable value.

The essential part played by educational work in the arrangements for the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases was recognised by the Health Committee early in the year and in January they recommended the appointment of a Public Relations Officer, who commenced his duties on 9th February and whose whole time is spent in the organisation of propaganda not only in the field of venereal disease but also in matters of general health education, including the importance of early treatment for cancer, of diphtheria immunisation, of prevention of the spread of infectious disease, and sex and general education at schools.

Infestation by Head Lice.—In July the Minister of Health issued a circular to Welfare Authorities on the subject of cleanliness and the elimination of verminous conditions. That this is a problem that must be tackled in the home is beyond dispute and advice on cleanliness and eradication of nits and lice, to mothers attending the Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics, as well as to adolescent girls in their own homes, is undertaken persistently by the doctors and health visitors. A special propaganda campaign was undertaken in Cardiff by the showing of the film "Unwanted Guests" to a large audience, comprising medical practitioners, medical students, health visitors, school nurses, midwives, factory welfare officers, university students, teachers and senior scholars, followed by the posting of suitable posters in appropriate positions and the distribution of pamphlets. In the general scheme for health propaganda the film on lice infestation always features most prominently. It is shown along with others at most of the public and other lectures arranged from time to time.

Supplies of medicated Lethane hair oil are made available free of cost to purchasers of steel, small-toothed combs from the Department at cost price. The constant demand for the combs is in itself an indication of the persistence with which the propaganda and supervision are carried out.

Care of the Illegitimate Child.—Immediately on receipt of Welsh Board of Health Circular 2866 (Wales), a Conference was arranged between representatives of all the moral welfare Societies operating in Cardiff and a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee to discuss what action, if any, should be taken by the Cardiff City Council as the Welfare Authority to supplement the very fine work already being undertaken by the voluntary organisations. The outcome of two such conferences was the adoption by the City Council of the following recommendations:—

“That their scheme formulated upon the suggestion of the Minister of Health made in Circular 2866 (Wales) should include: (1) the appointment of a Social Worker with the requisite knowledge and experience who would act as the pivotal point in the scheme and would exercise a strongly co-ordinating influence in the work of the voluntary Moral Welfare Associations; (2) the provision of a residential nursery for illegitimate infants; (3) the making of arrangements for the guaranteed payment of foster-mothers, such scheme to ensure as far as possible that the adoption of illegitimate infants should be delayed for at least one year after birth; (4) the setting up in Cardiff of a register of illegitimate births; (5) assistance when necessary to voluntary Moral Welfare Associations in providing clothes, meeting medical expenses, etc., especially during such time as the mother is unable to obtain her maternity benefit and/or affiliation order; that the Government be asked to devise some means (1) of co-operation with, e.g., the Ministry of Labour's Welfare Department and the heads of the Women's Services whereby illegitimate pregnancies shall be notified as soon as possible to the Medical Officer of Health of the area where such pregnancy is expected to be terminated; (2) of co-operation between themselves and the heads of the Armed Forces of this country as well as of the Allies and Dominions whereby the putative fathers may be found and made subject to affiliation orders; (3) of ensuring, if necessary, by amending legislation, that insured persons shall be able to obtain the maternity benefit to which they are entitled upon demand and not to have it withheld from them at the convenience of certain of the approved societies; (4) of having set up in every area an authentic register of illegitimate births.”

Details of the implementation of these decisions will be set out in the Report for the year 1944, but it might be mentioned here that the first of these, the appointment of a Social Worker, was dealt with immediately the necessary authority was obtained and the appointment had been made before the end of January, 1944.

Docks Baths.—On 16th April, 1943, after nearly two years of almost continuous effort and despite many frustrations, new baths were opened by Alderman James Griffiths, J.P., Chairman of the Health Committee and also at that time Lord Mayor of Cardiff, on the West Yard Site in the Docks area. The first move came in a letter dated 25th June, 1941, from the Secretary of the Port Welfare Committee (established under the aegis of the Seamen's Welfare Division of the Ministry of Labour and National Service), asking that baths should be provided for seamen. The original scheme was for nine general (slipper) baths, six showers and three baths (slipper) for scabies. After considerable negotiations, Treasury approval of the scheme through the Welsh Board of Health was obtained only on condition that the scheme be reduced by half. The Docks Baths, as now functioning, have five general (slipper) baths, **no** shower baths, but the three (slipper) baths originally planned for medical cleansing (scabies, etc.). They achieved instant popularity both with seamen and the general public—with the latter particularly because few of the houses in the neighbourhood are provided with baths. The scheme is administered jointly by the Parks, Baths and Cemeteries Committee and by the Health Committee which in Cardiff is also the Port Health Committee acting for the Cardiff City Council as Port Health Authority. The cost of the medical cleansing of seamen ranks for grant from the Ministry of Health as port health administration. (Under the Port Sanitary Regulation, 1933, Article 28, Sub-section (c) (ii) the Port Sanitary (Health) Authority may for the purposes of these regulations provide or arrange for the provision of “apparatus or means for the cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles”).

Special features of these baths are that the installation is entirely electric, including the hot water circulator, which is set at the right temperature (hot enough for cleansing but not hot enough for scalding) by thermostatic control; the space heaters set high on the walls of the corridors; and the hot air cupboard for disinfestation of verminous clothing, which exposes the articles of clothing to a temperature of 200°F. for 7 minutes. This has been found by experiment to kill the organism of scabies, lice and nits, and bed-bugs. The rapidity of operation of this disinfestation process means that well before the bather is ready to put on again the clothing which was handed to the attendant before bathing, it is ready to wear, warm and dry after efficient disinfestation. Another advantage of this as of all the electrical installations, is saving of space, a consideration of paramount importance in trying to get through a truncated building scheme, for as everyone in the building industry knows, space means money. The coke furnace and boiler for hot water would have taken much more space, and the hot water supply so produced would have been much more difficult to control. Both the taps over each bath produce the same hot water—the extravagant bathers can't run off all the hot water and then try to drown it with cold! Similarly, the hot air disinfestation cupboard, the size of an average domestic store cupboard, besides its advantage of taking up so little room in a place where space has had to be severely limited, is infinitely more convenient and time-saving than would have been the old fashioned steam pressure disinfector. The wall radiators heating the air in the corridors are much appreciated by bathers in winter and each bathroom also contains a special type of covered, "safe," electric heater which prevents condensation of steam. The cost of the scheme as finally cut down was £1,889 for the building and £220 for furnishing and equipment. One of the essential economics most regretted was that the walls of the bathrooms had to be distempered instead of tiled.

Home Helps.—Early in the year, the Health Committee, with the subsequent approval of the City Council decided to extend their scheme of Home Helps to maternity cases, as and when staffing arrangements permitted, to cover other kinds of domestic crisis as well, e.g., a father telephoned urgently because his wife had had to be rushed off to hospital for an urgent operation, leaving young children at home, with the result that he had to stay away from his important war work to keep things going at home. The provision by the Local Authority of a Home Help gave him breathing space in which to make other arrangements for the care of his children, while at the same time he was able to continue at his work of national importance.

STAFF CHANGES.

At the end of August, 1943, Mr. Thomas Chant retired from his position as Chief Clerk which he had held for 31 years, his total service to the Cardiff Corporation amounting to 36 years. A special meeting of present and past workers in the Health Department was called to pay tribute to Mr. Chant's service which was also recognised by the presentation to him at a meeting of the City Council of a set of books, a way of recognition which he himself chose in preference to the customary illuminated address. Mr. Chant's place was taken by Mr. A. E. Brain, who had served in the Health Department for 31 years, 22 years of that time as next senior to Mr. Chant.

PUBLICATIONS.

The following articles, by members of the staff were published during 1943:—

"Diphtheria Immunization" by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Discovery*, May, 1943.

"Arteriosclerosis"—A case Report, by Dr. D. A. Williams. *British Journal of Radiology*, Vol. XV, No. 185, May, 1943.

"A Census of Atmospheric Pollen" by Dr. D. A. Williams and Mr. H. A. Hyde. *Nature*, Vol. 151, 16th June, 1943.

J. GREENWOOD WILSON.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water) is 14,060 acres.

According to the Census of 1931, the population of Cardiff (as extended on 1st April, 1938, by the inclusion of Rumney) was 226,937 (males 108,914, females 118,023).

On the grounds of National Security, information as to the population for 1943 is not given.

II.—BIRTHS.

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1943, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following table :—

Births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	1,841	126	1,967
Females	1,805	107	1,912
Total	3,646	233	3,879

Still-births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	76	7	83
Females	72	3	75
Total	148	10	158

The following is a comparison of the birth-rate for 1943 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1943 :—

	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>
CARDIFF { 1943	18.6
{ 1933-1942	15.8
England and Wales, 1943	16.5
126 Great Towns, 1943	18.6

III.—DEATHS.

Deaths from All Causes.—The total number of civilian deaths from all causes and at all ages registered during the year and allocated to Cardiff was 2,785 (1,515 males and 1,270 females). The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 2,679, but 380 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 486 deaths of residents of Cardiff occurred and were registered in other areas—including Penarth, where Llandough Hospital is situated. Allowance has been made for these outward and inward transferable deaths in arriving at the net number.

The following is a comparison of the death-rate for 1943 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1943 :—

	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
CARDIFF { 1943	13.4
{ 1933-1942	13.0
England and Wales, 1943	12.1
126 Great Towns, 1943	14.2

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1943 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE PERIODS					
	M	F	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 years and upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid									
Fevers	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	2	2	4	1	2	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	3	5	3	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	4	9	—	4	4	1	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory									
System	97	67	164	—	2	3	97	50	12
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	11	14	25	1	8	7	8	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	23	2	25	—	—	—	5	17	3
Influenza	28	24	52	3	—	1	6	14	28
Measles	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and									
Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and									
Oesophagus	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	4	12
Cancer of Uterus	—	25	25	—	—	—	1	15	9
Cancer of Stomach and									
Duodenum	40	24	64	—	—	—	5	29	30
Cancer of Breast	1	32	33	—	—	—	1	13	19
Cancer of all Other Sites	127	101	228	—	—	2	14	109	103
Diabetes	6	5	11	—	—	—	2	2	7
Intra-cranial Vascular									
Lesions	106	106	212	1	—	—	8	52	151
Heart Disease	353	352	705	—	1	1	40	162	501
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	70	43	113	—	—	—	—	32	81
Bronchitis	122	68	190	5	—	1	8	65	111
Pneumonia	75	50	125	39	5	1	14	29	37
Other Respiratory Diseases	22	10	32	—	2	—	5	14	11
Ulceration of the Stomach									
or Duodenum	20	5	25	—	—	—	4	15	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	23	14	37	37	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	4	2	6	—	—	—	3	2	1
Other Digestive Diseases ..	21	43	64	1	1	2	14	23	23
Nephritis	40	36	76	—	—	1	15	22	38
Puerperal and Post-abortive									
Sepsis	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ..	—	12	12	—	—	—	11	1	—
Premature Birth	26	28	54	54	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	29	28	57	50	—	2	1	4	—
Suicide	5	2	7	—	—	—	4	2	1
Road Traffic Accidents ..	25	6	31	—	1	—	12	9	9
Other Violent Causes	72	45	117*	6	6	8	40	39	18
All Other Causes	142	109	251	13	5	7	33	48	145
All Causes	1,515	1,270	2,785	214	40	40	362	772	1,357

* Including 46 from War Operations.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer was 366 (184 males and 182 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1943, compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1943	1·84	1·68	1·76
1933-1942	1·67	1·47	1·57

Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents.—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1943 was 31, as compared with 30 during 1942 and with 33—the average annual number for the preceding 10 years.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of deaths due to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis was 6 and the number due to other maternal causes 12, a total of 18, corresponding to death-rates of 4·64 per 1,000 live births and 4·45 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

The maternal death-rates for 1943 compared with the death-rates for the preceding ten years were as follows :—

	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
1943	1·55	3·09	4·64
1933-1942	1·77	2·43	4·20

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 214. Of these, 190 were deaths of legitimate infants and 24 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1943, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1943, was as follows :—

					<i>Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.</i>
CARDIFF	{ 1943 .. .. .	..	..	..	55
	{ 1933-1942 .. .. .	..	..	..	63
England and Wales, 1943		..	..	..	49
126 Great Towns, 1943		..	..	..	58

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1943, (compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General), are shown in the following table :—

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks —3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Meninges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Septicæmia ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis (non-epidemic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Meningitis (non-meningococcal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Ear and/or Throat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Bronchitis ..	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	5
Pneumonia ..	—	4	1	—	5	14	11	4	5	39
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	2	2	2	1	7	10	15	4	1	37
Hemiplegia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation ..	5	3	—	2	10	3	—	1	—	14
Congenital Debility ..	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	7
Premature Birth ..	37	8	3	4	52	1	1	—	—	54
Injury at Birth ..	8	5	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Other Diseases Peculiar to First Year of Life ..	10	1	2	1	14	—	—	—	—	14
Lack of Care of New Born ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes ..	—	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	—	10
All Causes ..	64	25	10	9	108	38	43	15	10	214
Percentage ..	29.9	11.7	4.7	4.2	50.4	17.8	20.1	7.0	4.7	—

IV.—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Public Assistance : Outdoor Relief.—The Director of Public Assistance has kindly supplied the following information regarding out-door relief:—

	Number of Persons in receipt of Relief			
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years	Total
First week, 1943 ..	657	1,371	1,142	3,170
Last week, 1943 ..	630	1,231	970	2,831

The total cost of out-door relief during 1943 was £87,403, as compared with £107,506 in 1942.

V.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) is shown in the following table, which also shows the number of notified cases admitted to hospitals:—

Disease according to Notification	Cases Notified	Notified Cases admitted to Hospitals
Scarlet Fever	590	273
Whooping Cough	334	52
Diphtheria	286	280
Measles	1,516	77
Acute Pneumonia	243	14
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	13	11
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Dysentery	62	34
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38*	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	99†	44
Enteric Fever	5	5
Erysipelas	57	19
Malaria	23	2
Food Poisoning	3	3

* Including 12 cases in institutions.

† Including 26 cases among non-residents in institutions.

Smallpox and Vaccination.—No cases of smallpox have been notified since 1932. The following statement shows the results of the work in connection with the vaccination of infants whose births were registered during 1942 :—

Births registered during 1942 (including births not belonging to Cardiff)	..	..	..	4,388
Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	1,994
Insusceptible	..	..	..	21
Exempted	..	..	..	1,656
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	223
Postponed	..	..	..	52
Removed	..	..	..	246
Not found	..	..	..	150
Remaining to be dealt with	..	..	..	46

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notified cases of scarlet fever was 590, as compared with 318 in 1942. There were no deaths due to the disease.

Diphtheria.—The numbers of cases and deaths and the case mortality rate during each of the ten years 1934-43, were as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Case Mortality per cent.</i>
1934	..	520	..	21	..	4.0
1935	..	349	..	19	..	5.4
1936	..	343	..	17	..	4.9
1937	..	588	..	20	..	3.4
1938	..	440	..	8	..	1.8
1939	..	437	..	14	..	3.2
1940	..	504	..	32	..	6.3
1941	..	322	..	12	..	3.7
1942	..	375	..	16	..	4.3
1943	..	286	..	9	..	3.1

Active Immunization against Diphtheria.—Particulars of the work carried out during 1943 in connection with immunization against diphtheria are set out in the following tables :—

Persons	Subjected to Anterior Schick Test			Inoculated* but not subjected to Anterior Schick Test	Total Number Inoculated*
	Number	Positive	Inoculated*		
Under 5 years..	137	102	102	2,647	2,749
5 years and upwards ..	1,965	894	894	1,072	1,966
Total ..	2,102	996	996	3,719	4,715

* Complete course of injections.

Persons	Subjected to Posterior Schick Test			
	Negative	Positive and again Inoculated (one injection)	Total	Percentage Positive
Under 5 years	1,200	68	1,268	5.4
5 years and upwards ..	3,106	837	3,943	21.2
Total	4,306	905	5,211	17.4

Enteric Fever.—Five cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with seven in 1942, and the disease caused one death.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Thirty-eight cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, 24 of which occurred in institutions. Of the other cases, 14 were treated by private medical practitioners, three were treated by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and one was treated at the out-patient department of Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Eight of the cases were admitted to hospital. In 30 cases treatment was successful and the vision was unimpaired. One of the infants died, and seven had removed from Cardiff.

VI.—CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report for 1943 of G. Emrys Harries, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

In the course of the year 1,466 patients were admitted to the Hospital for treatment.

Disease according to Diagnosis on Admission	Patients Admitted	Average Daily Number of Patients	Patient-days	Average Duration of Residence in Days
Scarlet Fever	293	22	9,400	32
Diphtheria	589	40	28,307	48
Other Diseases	584	72	10,327	18
All Diseases	1,466	134	48,034	33

Forty-eight members of the staff were Schick tested and sixteen found to be positive were inoculated against diphtheria.

Ten nurses sat the Preliminary State Examination, of whom seven were successful. Twenty-four nurses sat the Final State Examination and 23 nurses were successful.

Scarlet Fever.—Two hundred and ninety-three patients were admitted as suffering from scarlet fever, the diagnosis being confirmed in 273 instances. In addition, four cases admitted as diphtheria, one as glandular fever, one as rubella and one as observation rash were finally diagnosed as scarlet fever, making 280 true cases in all.

Of six cases admitted as scarlet fever, two were found to be suffering from chickenpox, three from measles and one from glandular fever and have accordingly been included in the respective sections of this report. The remaining 14 cases were finally diagnosed as follows:—three cervical adenitis; two tonsillitis; one psoriasis; one rubella and mumps; one scabies; one septic lesions; one urticaria; one impetigo with erythema; one otorrhœa; one contact scarlet fever; one non-specific erythema.

The type of scarlet fever prevailing was generally of a mild character. Two hundred and sixty-two cases received oral sulphonamide therapy with apparently beneficial effects.

The principal complications were as follows:—

Complication	Cases	Percentage
Adenitis	131	46·78
Albuminuria	41	14·64
Rhinitis	18	6·43
Otorrhœa	16	5·71
Epistaxis	6	2·14
Herpes	4	1·43

All patients made satisfactory recoveries.

Diphtheria.—The number of patients admitted to the wards as suffering from diphtheria was 589, of whom 292 were true cases and 159 carriers. The other 138 cases included four cases of scarlet fever and one case of chickenpox and these are accordingly transferred to their respective sections in this report. The remaining 133 cases suffered mainly from a variety of throat conditions, 92 being tonsillitis.

In addition, one case admitted as glandular fever was finally diagnosed as a diphtheria carrier, making 160 diphtheria carriers in all.

There were nine deaths amongst the true cases of diphtheria, making a case mortality rate of 3·08 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING TYPE OF DIPHTHERIA AND MORTALITY.

Type	Number	Deaths	Percentage
Faucial	191	3	1·57
Faucial and Nasal	66	5	7·58
Faucial, Nasal and Laryngeal	1	—	—
Laryngeal	7	1	14·28
Nasal	23	—	—
Aural	2	—	—
Faucial, Nasal and Aural	1	—	—
Wound	1	—	—
Faucial, Nasal, Aural and Conjunctival	1	—	—

Of the eight cases of laryngeal obstruction one necessitated tracheotomy. There was only one death amongst the laryngeal cases, giving a mortality rate of 12·5 per cent. for these cases.

TABLE SHOWING DIPHTHERIA DEATH RATE ACCORDING TO DAY OF DISEASE ON WHICH SERUM WAS GIVEN.

Day of Disease on which Serum was given	Number of Patients	Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths per cent.
1st	6	—	—
2nd	69	2	2·89
3rd	90	3	3·33
4th	45	1	2·22
5th	26	2	7·69
Later than 5th	49	1	2·05
No serum given	7	—	—

Measles.—Seventy-eight cases were notified to the Hospital as measles, the diagnosis being confirmed in 66 instances. The remaining 12 cases were finally diagnosed as follows:—one drug rash; one non-specific erythema; nine glandular fever; one whooping cough. The glandular fever and whooping cough cases are referred to in the respective sections of this report.

Three cases admitted as scarlet fever, three as glandular fever, two as cerebrospinal fever, one as poliomyelitis and one as broncho-pneumonia were found to be suffering from measles, making the total number of true cases 76.

Twenty-one of the true cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia.

There were no deaths among the measles cases.

Enteric Fever.—Fourteen cases were admitted to this Hospital as suffering from enteric fever. Seven were finally diagnosed as typhoid fever and one as para-typhoid B. The remaining six cases were diagnosed as follows:—two pneumonia; one lymphadenoma; one atypical pneumonia; one neoplasm of intestinal tract; one ulcerative colitis.

One case admitted as dysentery was found to have an intestinal perforation on admission which proved fatal. Though the intestinal lesions found at autopsy were typical of enteric fever one was unable either anti-mortem or post-mortem to confirm the diagnosis of enteric fever by seriological or bacteriological examinations.

Bacillary Dysentery.—Forty-four cases were admitted to the Hospital and the diagnosis was confirmed in 40 instances.

One case was found to be suffering from food poisoning (Aertryke) and one from typhoid fever and have been transferred to the respective sections in this report.

The remaining two cases were finally diagnosed as non-specific gastro enteritis.

There were no deaths amongst the dysentery cases.

Erysipelas.—Twenty-three cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from this disease and the diagnosis was confirmed in each instance. All recovered.

Cerebrospinal Fever.—One hundred and two patients were notified to the Hospital but the diagnosis was confirmed in only 24 instances.

Two cases were found to be suffering from measles and broncho-pneumonia and have been transferred to that section of this report.

There were three deaths amongst the true cases, making the Hospital case mortality rate 12·5 per cent.

The remaining 76 admissions were finally diagnosed as follows :—

Diagnosis	Number	Transferred	Deaths
Staphylococcal Meningitis	1	1	—
Pneumococcal Meningitis	4	4	—
Streptococcal Meningitis	2	1	—
Influenzal Meningitis	1	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	6	5	1
Lymphocytic Meningitis	3	—	—
Meningismus	2	—	—
Sub-Arachnoid Haemorrhage	3	3	—
Demyelating Haemorrhagic Encephalitis	1	—	1
Influenza	9	—	—
Influenza and T.B. Peritonitis	1	—	—
Rheumatism	1	—	—
Malaria	2	2	—
Pleurisy	1	—	—
Pneumonia	7	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia	7	—	1
Dentition	1	—	—
Cerebral Abscess	1	1	—
Cervical Adenitis	1	—	—
Bronchitis	2	—	—
Catarrhal Jaundice	1	—	—
Tonsillitis	5	—	—
Uraemia	1	—	—
Cerebral Tumour	1	1	—
Septic Finger	1	—	—
Salphingitis	1	1	—
Acidosis	3	—	—
Renal Encephalopathy	1	1	—
Bronchitis and Adenitis	1	—	—
Infective Endocarditis	1	—	1
Non-Specific Erythema	1	—	—
Head Injury	1	—	—
Bronchitis and Meningismus	1	—	—
Nervous Depression	1	—	—

Whooping Cough.—Sixty-three cases were notified to the Hospital and the diagnosis was confirmed in 62 instances. In addition, one case admitted as measles was found to be suffering from whooping cough, making 63 true cases in all. The remaining case was diagnosed as bronchitis. Thirty cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia, which caused death in five instances, making a case mortality rate of 7·94 per cent.

Food poisoning.—There was only one case admitted to the Hospital as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed (*Salmonella* Group). In addition one case admitted as Dysentery was found to be suffering from food poisoning (*Aertryke* Group), making two true cases in all.

Chickenpox.—Thirty-one cases were admitted as chickenpox and the diagnosis was confirmed in 30 instances. The remaining case was finally diagnosed as not an infectious disease.

Two cases admitted as scarlet fever, one as glandular fever and one as diphtheria were found to be really suffering from chickenpox making the total number of true cases thirty-four.

There was one death amongst the true cases of chickenpox, a child of three years who was admitted in a moribund condition with general peritonitis following a perforated appendicitis.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was admitted as suffering from this disease but was finally diagnosed as a cerebral abscess and transferred to Llandough Hospital.

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.—Five cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from these diseases, the diagnosis being confirmed in two instances, one Poliomyelitis and one Polio-Encephalitis. One case proved to be Myelo Encephalitis (which proved fatal). One case was finally diagnosed as measles and has been transferred

to the appropriate section in this report, whilst the remaining case was found merely to be suffering from Albuminuria.

Glandular Fever.—Nineteen cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from glandular fever and the diagnosis was confirmed in five instances. One case was finally diagnosed as a diphtheria carrier, one as scarlet fever and chickenpox, three as measles, and one as chickenpox and are referred to in their respective sections of this report. The remaining eight cases were diagnosed as follows :—two tonsillitis ; two cervical adenitis ; one adenitis ; two adventitious rash ; one rubella.

Nine cases admitted as measles, two as rubella and one as scarlet fever were finally diagnosed as glandular fever, making 17 true cases in all. There were no deaths.

In addition to the aforementioned diseases there were admitted 48 cases (mainly from the Nursing and Domestic Staffs) who were finally classified as follows :—

Broncho pneumonia	..	..	..	2
Pleural effusion	..	..	..	1
Post auricular adenitis	..	..	..	1
Virus pneumonia	..	..	..	1
Otitis media	..	..	..	1
Adventitious rash	..	..	..	1
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	2
Ulcerated stomatitis	..	..	..	3
Septic throat	..	..	..	1
Axillary adenitis	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	3
Catarrhal jaundice	..	..	..	1
Mumps	..	..	..	9
Tonsillitis and cervical adenitis	..	..	..	1
Cervical adenitis	..	..	..	2
Stomatitis and Secondary syphilis	..	..	..	1
Vincent's angina	..	..	..	2
Pemphigus	..	..	..	13
Septic lesions	..	..	..	1
Marasmus and Furunculosis	..	..	..	1

There was one death amongst the cases of pemphigus and one among the cases of broncho-pneumonia.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—To reduce the waiting list of Cardiff children requiring operations for tonsils and adenoids, 148 cases were admitted to this Hospital during the year and operations were performed with the exception of four cases which did not appear to warrant surgical interference. The operations were performed by Mr. Foster, the Resident Surgeon at Llandough Hospital, and Dr. John Jones, City Lodge Hospital, was the anaesthetist.

VII.—LORD PONTYPRIDD HOSPITAL (DULWICH HOUSE) AND THE RHEUMATISM SUPERVISORY SCHEME.

Fourteen patients were in Hospital on 31st December, 1942, and 64 were admitted during 1943. The number of patients discharged was 59, leaving 19 in Hospital on 31st December, 1943. Eight patients were not treated to a conclusion for the following reasons :—

Removed by parents against medical advice	..	2
Removed to Isolation Hospital:		
Diphtheria carriers	..	2
Measles	..	1
Removed home—ringworm of scalp	..	1
Transferred to Llandough Hospital	..	2
		<hr/> 8 <hr/>

The reasons for the admission of cases during 1943 were as follows :—

Chorea alone	11
Chorea and early carditis	13
Rheumatic pains alone	8
Rheumatic pains and early carditis	20
Early carditis alone	3
Early Carditis and habit spasm	1
Chorea and valvular disease of the heart ..	4
Rheumatic pains and valvular disease of the heart	3
Valvular disease of the heart alone	1
Total	64

The condition of the heart on admission and discharge of 56 cases treated to a conclusion is set out in the following table :—

Condition of Heart	On Admission	On Discharge
Normal	16	36
Minor cardiac manifestations	33	16
Major cardiac manifestations	7	4
Total	56	56

The average period spent in hospital by the 56 patients who were treated to a conclusion was 114 days.

The following table gives the condition of the heart on admission and discharge of all cases treated to a conclusion since the opening of the hospital in April, 1929 :—

Period	Condition of Heart			Total
	Normal	Minor Cardiac Manifestations	Major Cardiac Manifestations	
On admission ..	200	1,100	183	1,483
On discharge ..	853	499	131	

The sedimentation tests carried out in the hospital during the year numbered 109.

Forty-seven patients were Schick tested in hospital, ten of whom were positive. Inoculation of these positive reactors with diphtheria prophylactic was begun while they were in hospital, and they were referred to the special immunization clinic on discharge for completion of the inoculations.

The following is a record of the supervisory work carried out during the year :—

Cases remaining under supervision at beginning of year ..	765
New cases attending	341*
Cases discharged from supervision on attaining 14 years of age	147
Other cases who ceased to be supervised :—	
Left Cardiff	2
Died	7
Discharged (not suffering from rheumatism) ..	72
Ceased to attend	130
	— 358
Cases remaining under supervision at end of year ..	748
Total attendances at routine Rheumatism Clinics ..	2,289
Routine clinic sessions held	125
Average attendance at routine clinic sessions ..	18.8
Average number of new cases at routine clinic sessions ..	1.9

The following table shows the condition of the heart in the 147 cases that ceased to remain under supervision because of attaining the age of 14 years :—

	On Ascertainment	On Discharge
Normal	73	113
Minor heart manifestations	64	28
Major heart manifestations	10	6
Total	147	147

The types of heart disease present in the 18 cases having major heart manifestations on discharge were as follows :—

Mitral regurgitation	4
Mitral stenosis	2
Aortic regurgitation	—
Total	6

* Including 115 cases re-entered on register (returned from evacuation, etc.)

VIII.—LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL.

Report for 1943 of David G. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.

The year 1943 was a very active one in the history of the Hospital. In all, 5,204 patients were treated to a conclusion and this is a record figure—the next highest being 4,842 in the year 1938. The year's work was not interrupted by evacuation of patients, reserving of a number of beds for casualties, etc. It is, therefore, a fair example of the work which the Hospital can carry out for the civil population of Cardiff. Practically all the figures, e.g., the number of operations, X-ray investigations, etc., are the highest on record.

The new therapeutic method of rehabilitation was commenced in 1943, and the Massage Staff was increased for this purpose.

The Research Laboratory has been exceedingly active and important publications of the results are pending. The main research has been conducted by Dr. D. A. Williams and Mr. Hyde, the Keeper of Botany at the National Museum of Wales, who have, and are making, an extensive analysis of the pollen in the air both locally and throughout the country. The Health Committee has been most generous in the provision of facilities for this research. Very substantial gifts have also been made for this purpose and a Research Fund has been established. It can be said that a hospital does not fulfil all its proper functions unless it adds a substantial amount of research work to its programme in addition to the healing of the patients and the teaching of Medical Students and Nurses.

In the Social Service Department the amount collected directly from the patients was £9,940 3s. 8d.—also a record figure. The Samaritan Fund has a larger sum in hand than ever before.

The results of the General Nursing Council examinations for Nurses in the Hospital continue to be very satisfactory.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

During the year, £9,940 3s. 8d. was collected from patients in respect of the treatment and maintenance received.

The number of patients unable to make any payment was 460.

The numbers of interviews by the Almoner were as follows:—

Patients admitted	..	..	..	..	5,204
Patients discharged	..	..	..	..	4,813
Relatives of deceased patients	..	..	..	..	391
Total					10,408

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME.—1,669 contributors and dependents were admitted to the Hospital under the scheme.

ASTHMA CLINIC.—£271 6s. 3d. was collected at the Clinic for Asthma out-patient treatment.

FRACTURE CLINIC.—£666 4s. 6d. was collected at the Clinic for in-patient and out-patient treatment of accident cases.

RADIUM TREATMENT.—Four patients were transferred direct to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary for radium treatment.

SAMARITAN FUND.—During the year 66 necessitous patients or their dependents were assisted from this fund.

The assistance given was as follows:—

Payments of 'bus fares	..	..	..	23
Grants to Service patients	..	..	..	19
Grants for food	..	..	..	22
Payments for train fares	..	..	..	2
				—
Total	..	..	..	66
				—

SAMARITAN FUND.

				£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, January, 1943	..	..	..	76	0	8
Donations	..	..	..	82	16	7
Income from Collecting Boxes	..	..	..	26	13	3
Bank Interest	..	..	..	0	12	6
				186	3	0
Expenditure	..	..	..	15	18	2
				£170	4	9

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Hospital was opened in October, 1933, when it was approved by the General Nursing Council as a Training School for Nurses.

On completion of their three years training, Nurses are required to sit for the Hospital Examination and for the Final State Examination for admission to the General Part of the State Register for Nurses. To those Nurses who satisfy the Examiners, Certificates of Training and Training School Badges are granted.

The Esther Roffey Gold Medal is awarded each year to the Nurse who most distinguishes herself at the Hospital Examination. The award in 1943 was gained by Miss M. V. Morgan.

The Cardiff City Council has decided to award triennially a Sister Tutor Scholarship, valued at £150, to the best Student Nurse. The successful candidate in 1943 was Miss G. M. Thomas, who has commenced the Sister Tutors course at King's College Hospital.

Miss E. I. Govier (Ward Sister) was awarded one of the Ernford Scholarships valued at £250, tenable at Battersea Polytechnic and is at present pursuing a course of study at that Institute.

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES DURING 1943.

Hospital Examination	..	..	..	25
State Final Examination	..	..	..	24

STATISTICS.

BEDS PROVIDED.

Male	..	Medical	68	122
		Surgical	..	..	34
		Fracture and Orthopaedic	..	..	20
					—	
Female	..	Medical	64	150
		Surgical	..	..	34
		Gynaecological and				
		Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	38
		Fracture and Orthopaedic	..	..	14
					—	
Children	..	General	64	73
		Ear, Nose and Throat	..	..	9
					—	
		Total	345	

Beds—

Average daily complement	..	..	..	345	
Average daily number available	..	..	..	342	
Average daily number occupied	..	..	..	308	
Average daily percentage occupied	..	..	..	90	
Average length of stay of patients—days	..	..	..	21.6	
Average number of patients per occupied bed	..	..	..	16.9	
Average number of admissions daily	..	..	..	14.3	
Maximum number occupied	..	..	..	338	on 26th & 27th Aug.
Minimum number occupied	..	..	..	245	on 28th December

Nursing Staff—

Average strength daily	..	..	..	141	
Average number of occupied beds per nurse	..	..	..	2.2	

PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1943	..	..	..	287	
Admitted	..	..	..	5,204	5,491
					<hr/>
Discharged	..	..	..	4,813	
Died	..	..	..	391	
					<hr/>
					5,204
					<hr/>
Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1943	..	..	..	287	
					<hr/>
Patients admitted from City of Cardiff	..	..	..	4,405	
Patients admitted from Administrative County of Glamorgan and other areas	..	..	..	799	
Patients discharged in the normal manner	..	..	..	4,726	
Patients discharged against medical advice	..	..	..	87	
Patients discharged to:—					
Their own or relatives homes	..	..	..	4,528	
City Lodge	..	..	..	196	
Other institutions or hospitals	..	..	..	79	
					<hr/>
					4,813
Deaths	..	..	..	391	
					<hr/>
Total					5,204
					<hr/>

Results of Treatment or the Termination.

						Number	Percentage
Cured	..	..	..	..	..	3,413	65.6
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1,008	19.4
No change	..	..	..	..	..	373	7.1
Worse	..	..	..	..	..	19	0.4
Died	..	..	..	..	..	391	7.5

Classification of the Diseases and Conditions for which patients were primarily treated.

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
Diseases due to Infection	189	26	179	26	420
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	64	11	70	12	157
Diseases of the Eye .. .	—	—	1	—	1
Diseases of the Ear	21	—	39	—	60
Diseases of the Nose	20	1	24	—	45
Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	66	27	79	19	191
Diseases of the Blood, Blood Forming Organs and Lymphatic System ..	16	2	35	5	58
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands ..	5	1	45	5	56
Diseases of the Breast	—	—	41	—	41
Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	144	31	103	13	291
Diseases of the Digestive System ..	839	36	721	32	1,628
Diseases due to Disorders of Nutrition or Metabolism	85	8	113	4	210
Diseases of the Generative System ..	106	24	723	10	863
Diseases of the Bones, Joints, Muscles and Fasciae	63	3	53	—	119
Diseases of the Areolar Tissue and Skin ..	69	4	72	1	146
Diseases of the Urinary Organs	53	12	99	4	168
Injuries	165	7	70	5	247
Tumours—Benign or Malignant	81	30	126	30	267
Cysts—Acquired	1	1	4	—	6
Lipoma	1	—	2	—	3
Malformations	3	—	4	—	7
Miscellaneous	96	—	123	1	220
Total	2,087	224	2,726	167	5,204

WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

Pathological	..	Investigations	..	..	..	17,015
Surgical	..	Major operations	..	..	..	1,519
		Minor operations	..	..	..	818
Dental	..	Patients	..	..	..	43
		Attendances for treatment	..	..	..	64
Radiological	..	Patients investigated	..	..	..	3,476
		Investigations	..	..	..	4,030
Massage	..	Patients	..	..	..	352
		Treatments	..	..	..	5,863
Ultra-violet Light	..	Patients	..	..	..	87
		Treatments	..	..	..	424
Admission	..	Patients seen	..	..	..	864
Nurses' Sick Room	..	Admissions	..	..	..	64

ACCIDENT SERVICE.

Number of patients under treatment and/or observation at the beginning of 1943 :—

Males	..	..	..	84
Females	..	..	..	65
Total	..			<u>149</u>

Number of patients referred for treatment :—

Males	..	..	..	2,080
Females	..	..	..	1,385
Total	..			<u>3,465</u>

Sources from which the new patients were derived :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	1,206
Police	..	..	..	316
Other sources	..	..	..	1,943
Total	..			<u>3,465</u>

Classification of types of accident :—

Air raid	..	..	..	5
Industrial	..	..	..	657
Road	..	..	..	463
Other (domestic, sport, etc.)	..			2,240
Total	..			<u>3,465</u>

How new patients were dealt with :—

As in-patients at—

(a) City Lodge (Accident beds)	..			291
(b) City Lodge (other beds)	..			101
(c) Llandough Hospital	..			126*

As out-patients	..	..	..	2,947
Total	..			<u>3,465</u>

Operations performed at Llandough Hospital by Accident Unit Staff :—

Major operations	..	..		50
Minor operations	..	..		68
Total	..			<u>118</u>

Total number of attendances of out-patients 15,285

* Including 83 transferred from beds at City Lodge.

Number of patients discharged from treatment and/or observation :—

Males	..	..	..	2,071
Females	..	..	..	1,370
Total	..	..	..	<u>3,441*</u>

Number of patients remaining under treatment and/or observation at end of year :—

Males	..	..	..	93
Females	..	..	..	80
Total	..	..	..	<u>173</u>

* Including patients who failed to return for observation or treatment.

ASTHMA CLINIC.

New Cases :—

Males	..	..	..	..	164
Females	..	..	..	..	174
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>338</u>

Cases referred by :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	260
School Medical Service	..	..	..	62
Llandough Hospital	..	..	..	3
Other sources	..	..	..	13
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	5,707

IX.—POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

A summary of the work of the district medical officers during 1943 is given in the following table :—

Name of District	Whether Whole or Part-time P.M.O.	Attendances of Patients at Surgery	Attendances of Patients at Surgery for Medicine only	Visits to Homes of Patients	Individual Patients dealt with during the Year
*Roath (a)	Part-time	902	502	514	285
„ (b)	do.	1,409	345	677	296
†Central	Whole-time	3,027	1,363	585	1,106
†Grangetown	do.	586	436	82	60
Canton	Part-time	3,577	350	1,897	392
South	do.	641	43	58	134
Splott (South)	do.	609	363	509	153
Adamsdown (South)	do.	1,004	377	446	497
Gabalfa	do.	316	311	74	142
Llanishen & Rumney	do.	106	—	53	27
Ely	do.	803	435	259	202
Cathays	do.	2,071	345	1,756	608
Total	—	15,051	4 870	6,910	3,902

* Separated temporarily into two districts and work done by two part-time district medical officers since 12th November, 1939.

† Separated temporarily into two districts from July, 1943.

The following tabular statements show the hospital provision and the work undertaken during 1943 in connection with the institutional treatment of the sick at City Lodge and Ely Lodge Poor Law Institutions.

CITY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied by the civilian sick on 31st December, 1943 :—

Classification of Wards	BEDS							
	Men		Women		Children (under 16 years)		Total	
	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Medical ..	34	13	68	64	—	—	102	77
Surgical ..								
Chronic Sick ..	165	141	81	76	—	—	246	217
Children ..	—	—	—	—	45	43	45	43
Venereal Disease ..	—	—	18	11	3	3	21	14
Tuberculosis ..	42	40	17	16	—	—	59	56
Maternity ..	—	—	75	55	50	47	125	102
Mental Disease ..	3	—	4	—	—	—	7	—
Other ..	11	6	12	8	—	—	23	14
Total ..	255	260	275	230	98	93	628	523

(2) In-patients :—

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) .. 4,989
2. Number of women confined in hospital 1,095
3. Number of live births 1,056
4. Number of still-births 53
5. Number of deaths among newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age) 29
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year .. 49
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement 12
8. Total number of deaths 634
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) 4,327
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :—
 - (a) Under four weeks 3,936
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks 744
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more 281
11. Number of beds occupied :—
 - (a) Average during the year 508
 - (b) Highest (22/5/43) 556
 - (c) Lowest (9/11/43) 472
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic .. 6

(3) Out-patients :—

1. Cases after discharge from this hospital and Llandough Hospital attend for continuation treatment. Casualties after treatment are referred to private practitioners, or, if urgent, are admitted to this hospital or Llandough Hospital
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department .. 2,704*
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the institution 171
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the institution 91
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department .. 3,800*

* Excluding accident service patients.

(4) Classification of civilian in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the institution during the year :—

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Acute infectious disease	42	—	7	—
Influenza	—	—	2	3
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	5	3	108	56
Non-pulmonary	8	6	12	5
Malignant disease	1	1	33	76
Rheumatism :—				
Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	—	—	5	—
Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica)	—	—	4	—
Chronic arthritis	1	—	15	—
Venereal disease	15	—	86	4
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	49	—
Puerperal fever :—				
Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	—	—	47	12
Mental diseases :—				
Senile demontia	—	—	38	—
Other	3	—	161	—
Senile decay	—	—	31	165
Accidental injury and violence	98	1	314	34
Diseases of the :—				
Nervous system and sense organs	20	—	115	4
Respiratory system	31	6	98	13
Circulatory system	6	5	128	164
Digestive system	22	—	49	1
Genito-urinary system	—	—	44	20
Skin	347	—	175	—
Other diseases	60	40	81	15
Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards (not included above) :—				
Mothers	—	—	1,069	—
Infants	997	—	—	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	—	—
Total	1,656	62	2,671	572

ELY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1943 :—

Classification of Wards	BEDS							
	Men		Women		Children (under 16 years)		Total	
	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Mental Disease ..	137	92	169	134	—	—	306	226
Mental Defectives ..	60	87*	40	58*	32	34*	132	179*
Other ..	43	17	20	16	—	—	70	33
Total ..	240	196	229	208	32	34	508	438

* Beds transferred in emergency.

(2) In-patients :—

Total number of admissions ..	67
Total number of deaths ..	49
Total number of discharges ..	18

Duration of stay of patients :—

(a) Under four weeks ..	2
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ..	7
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ..	58

Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year ..	437
(b) Highest ..	445
(c) Lowest ..	428

(3) Classification of in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the institution during the year :—

Disease Groups					Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women	
					Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	—	1	—	3
Malignant disease	—	—	—	—
Mental diseases :—								
Senile dementia	—	—	4	4
Other	—	—	14	1
Diseases of the :—								
Respiratory system	—	—	—	10
Circulatory system	—	1	—	26
Digestive system	—	—	—	1
Genito-urinary system	—	—	—	2
Total	—	2	18	47

X.—TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases of Tuberculosis.—The following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the department during 1943 :—

Cases of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods— Years	New Cases					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	2	2	4	2	—	2
1—5	1	3	4	5	12	17
5—10	2	2	4	11	6	17
10—15	5	8	13	7	3	10
15—20	28	25	53	8	8	16
20—25	22	47	69	5	7	12
25—35	43	56	99	4	8	12
35—45	40	30	70	3	2	5
45—55	36	12	48	1	1	2
55—65	19	5	24	—	1	1
65 and upwards	9	5	14	2	—	2
Total	207	195	402	48	48	96

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex :—

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	207	195	402
Nervous System	3	8	11
Intestines and Peritoneum	1	6	7
Vertebral Column	6	6	12
Bones and Joints	10	5	15
Other Forms	28	23	51
Total	255	243	498

Known Cases of Tuberculosis.—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1943 were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System :—

Males	837
Females	604
Total	1,441

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Males	..	..	..	..	263
Females	..	..	..	..	280
Total					543
Grand Total					1,984

During 1943 the tuberculosis nurses made 3,571 visits to homes of patients.

Deaths.—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1943 were 164 and 25, the death-rates per 1,000 being 0·78 and 0·12 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1934-1943 were as follows :—

Year				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
1934	..	..	..	0·93	0·22	1·15
1935	..	..	..	0·97	0·22	1·19
1936	..	..	..	0·87	0·18	1·05
1937	..	..	..	0·82	0·17	0·99
1938	..	..	..	0·86	0·13	0·99
1939	..	..	..	0·88	0·14	1·03
1940	..	..	..	0·78	0·16	0·94
1941	..	..	..	0·91	0·18	1·09
1942	..	..	..	0·80	0·12	0·92
1943	..	..	..	0·78	0·12	0·90

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1943.

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods—Years				Deaths					
				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5	..	..	..	—	2	2	2	6	8
5—15	..	..	..	—	3	3	3	4	7
15—25	..	..	..	8	20	28	1	1	2
25—35	..	..	..	16	23	39	1	2	3
35—45	..	..	..	21	9	30	2	1	3
45—55	..	..	..	26	5	31	—	—	—
55—65	..	..	..	16	3	19	—	—	—
65 and upwards	..	..	..	10	2	12	1	—	1
Total	..	..	..	97	67	164	11	14	25

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease :—

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	97	67	164
Central Nervous System	3	8	11
Intestines and Peritoneum	2	3	5
Vertebral Column	1	—	1
Bones and Joints	3	—	3
Lymphatic System	1	1	2
Genito-urinary System	1	—	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	2	2
Total	108	81	189

The number and percentage of cases that were previously unknown to the department will be seen from the following figures :—

	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths of Cases previously unknown	
		Number	Percentage
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	164	17	10·4
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	25	8	32·0
Total	189	25	13·2

Treatment.—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1943.

New Cases :—

Examined	2,729
Found tuberculous :—	
(a) Pulmonary	328
(b) Non-Pulmonary	57
Found non-tuberculous	1,829

Other cases previously doubtful found on re-examination to be tuberculous :—

(a) Pulmonary	44
(b) Non-Pulmonary	20
Found non-tuberculous	207

(a) Hospital (Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	134	269	—	403	4	110	76	72	5	137
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	2	16	5	23	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	2
					6	6	8			
Total ..	136	285	5	426	10	116	84	72	5	139

(b) Hospital (Non-Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	20	64	—	84	5	36	9	11	2	21
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	2	17	2	21	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	5
					7	4	5			
Total ..	22	81	2	105	12	40	14	11	2	26

(c) Sanatorium (Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	61	119	—	180	19	54	11	2	—	93
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	1	16	—	17	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	2
					11	1	4			
Total ..	62	135	—	197	30	55	15	2	—	95

Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis : Maintenance and Other Allowances.—

The Government scheme of financial assistance to men and women undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis came into operation in July, 1943. The scheme provides for the payment of (a) maintenance allowances on a standard scale and without means test ; (b) for discretionary allowances to meet standing charges in cases where, on proof of need, such charges cannot be met by the patient without hardship ; and (c) for special payments to patients, also on proof of need, in special circumstances, e.g., travelling expenses of relatives to visit patients in institutions, domestic help from outside the household, or pocket money in the case of persons without dependants receiving treatment in institutions.

All payments under the scheme are conditional upon the patient following the course of treatment advised by the Tuberculosis Officer.

A member of the clerical staff has been appointed Assessment Officer under the scheme and the tuberculosis visitor who was virtually the welfare officer for purposes of the Council's Tuberculosis Care Scheme before the introduction of the new scheme, now devotes her whole time to this work.

Details of the work carried out up to the end of the year are as follows :—

Total number of applications dealt with	..	..	169
Applications granted :			
(a) Maintenance allowances	..	..	98
(b) Discretionary payments	..	..	10
(c) Special payments	..	..	26
Number of patients in receipt of allowances at 31st December			87

Tuberculosis Care Scheme.—The Council's Tuberculosis Care Scheme which has been in operation since January, 1940, has continued to provide assistance to the families of tuberculosis patients. The number of patients who received assistance under the scheme in 1943 for the first time was 96 as compared with 128 in 1942 and 91 in 1941.

XI.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1943.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institutions outside Cardiff	Total
A. Number of persons residing in Cardiff *dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :					
Syphilis	142	91	15	—	248
Soft Chancre	5	87	—	—	92
Gonorrhoea	188	294	77	2	561
Conditions other than Venereal	363	47	123	4	537
Total	698	519	215	6	1,438
B. Number of attendances of all patients residing in Cardiff	13,182	7,887	2,724	40	23,833

Examination during 1943 of pathological material from *patients residing in Cardiff* and patients at institutions in or belonging to Cardiff :—

	Microscopical		Other Tests for Diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonor- rhoea	
Specimens examined at the Treatment Centre, Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	43	61	—
Specimens examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from :—			
Treatment Centres :—			
Cardiff Royal Infirmary	—	1,014	2,278
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	—	4	478
Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children ..	1	279	331
Public Health Department	—	—	1,507
Other Sources	—	582	3,266
	1	1,879	7,860
Total	44	1,940	7,860

* The figures relate to seamen, whether residents of Cardiff or not.

During the year, 411 doses of arsenobenzene compounds were supplied in 20 instances to 10 individual private medical practitioners.

The following table shows the numbers of *all persons* dealt with for the first time at the Cardiff treatment centres during each of the years 1939-1943 :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1939 ..	317	56	92	—	580	147	161	76	1,150	279	1,429
1940 ..	339	56	105	—	655	120	128	103	1,227	279	1,506
1941 ..	470	66	157	—	652	134	161	138	1,440	338	1,778
1942 ..	589	115	137	—	551	196	187	172	1,464	483	1,947
1943 ..	583	123	121	—	506	200	324	308	1,534	631	2,165

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1943 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonor- rhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January	202	323	8	—	102	278	21	93	333	694	1,027
Number of cases dealt with for the first time*	583	123	121	—	506	200	324	308	1,534	631	2,165
Number of cases discharged after comple- tion of treatment and final tests of cure	146	72	71	—	215	120	314	316	746	508	1,254
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment	167	86	10	—	119	114	—	—	296	200	496
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure	128	10	2	—	37	17	—	—	167	27	194
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	136	29	30	—	125	19	—	—	291	48	239
Number of cases remaining under treat- ment or observation on 31st December	208	249	16	—	112	208	31	85	367	542	909

* Including cases that returned after being removed from the registers and cases transferred from other centres.

XII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births and Still-births.—The following statement shows the number of births and still-births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1943 :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>				<i>Births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>
Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	8	—
Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	932	32
Midwives of Queen's Institute of					
District Nursing	..	..	..	621	28
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	..	..	..	219	7
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	..	..	..	1,458	31
Parents	..	..	..	14	—
Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal					
Infirmary)	..	..	..	319	29
City Lodge Hospital	..	..	..	1,056	53
Total				4,627*	180†

* Including 749 not belonging to Cardiff.

† Including 35 not belonging to Cardiff.

Child Welfare Centres.—The following is a record of attendances at the child welfare centres :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES					Average Attendance at each Session
	Children under 1 year		Children 1 year to 5 years		Total	
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent		
702	2,623	24,575	165	7,230	34,593	49

The total number of children under five years of age who attended at the centres during the year and who at the end of the year were of the ages stated was as follows :—

Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	2,868
Children over 1 year	..	..	..	..	3,041
Total	..	..	..	..	5,909

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.—The record of attendances at the ante-natal clinics is given in the following statement :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES					Average Attendance at each Session
	Expectant Mothers		Post-natal Cases		Total	
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent		
531	2,562	5,760	—	3	8,325	15

The number of notified births (live and still) belonging to Cardiff and the number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics for the first time during the year were as follows :—

- (a) Total number of notified births (live and still) .. 4,023
 (b) Number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics 2,562
 (c) Percentage of notified births represented by (b) .. 63·6

The number of expectant mothers whose blood was tested for syphilis (the Wassermann reaction) was 1,513, of which 9, or 0·59 per cent., were found to be positive.

The following is a record of attendances at the special post-natal clinic :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			Average Attendance at each Session
	First	Subsequent	Total	
12	98	12	110	8

Birth Control.—The number of cases referred to the Cardiff Birth Control Clinic for advice on sterility or on birth prevention where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health was one.

Maternity Hospitals.

City Lodge Hospital (Municipal Maternity Wards) :—

Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	642	
„ „ otherwise	486	
	—	1,128

Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Department) :—

Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	257	
Complicated cases sent by General Practitioners ..	42	
Cases admitted otherwise	119	
	—	418

Total	1,546
-------------	-------

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—At 31st December, 1943, there were 18 registered nursing homes, eleven providing for maternity cases only, five providing for surgical and/or medical cases only, and two providing for both maternity and other cases. The total number of beds in these nursing homes was 231, of which 101 were available for maternity cases. The homes are supervised by a medical officer of the department, who paid 36 visits to the homes during the year.

Dental Clinics.—The following is a record of the work carried out at the dental clinics in connection with maternity and child welfare:—

	Expectant Mothers	Pre-School Children	Total
Referred for dental treatment by Medical Officers	286	179	465
Found to be in need of treatment	241	126	367
Received treatment	249	155	404
Made dentally fit	162	143	305
Attendances	807	200	1,007
Treatment:—			
Teeth filled	60	23	83
Teeth extracted	1,432	261	1,693
Dressings	19	8	27
Scalings	41	—	41
Administrations of general anaesthetics ..	255	140	395
Supplied with dentures	89	—	89

Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors.—The following is a summary of the visits made by the health visitors:—

Births—First visits	3,422
Births and infant deaths—Combined visits	36
Infant death investigations	139
Still-birth investigations	158
Subsequent visits	<div> <div>Infants under one year ..</div> <div>Children over one year ..</div> </div> 4,748 7,695
Ante-natal cases	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> 50 2
Post-natal cases	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> — —
Infectious diseases:—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> 33 47
Puerperal pyrexia	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> — —
Measles	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> 784 4
Whooping Cough	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> 124 9
Mumps	<div> <div>First visits</div> <div>Re-visits</div> </div> 3 —
Visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization	5,275
Financial inquiries	2
Other visits	7,005
Total	29,536

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 93. They are classified according to type of practice as follows:—

Municipal midwifery service (domiciliary)	..	17
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	..	11
At City Lodge Hospital (Maternity Wards)	..	22
At Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Branch)	..	5
At private nursing homes	.. ..	21
Private practice	.. ..	17
		—
Total	.. ..	93
		—

Officers of the department made 52 visits of inspection of midwives, and midwives' appliances, etc., were disinfected in 19 instances.

The following is a record of the practice of midwives in relation to births and stillbirths attended by them during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	
Employed by the Council:—					
(a) As Municipal Midwives ..	788	176	—	—	964
(b) At City Lodge Hospital ..	—	—	1,038	72	1,110
Employed by Queen's Institute of District Nursing ..	527	122	—	—	649
Employed at Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary) ..	—	—	296	51	347
Employed at Nursing Homes ..	—	—	434	1,055	1,489
Private Midwives	153	73	—	—	226
Total	1,468	371	1,768	1,178	4,785

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.—The number of instances in which medical practitioners were called in by midwives in emergency was 893 and claims for fees were made by practitioners in 595 cases. The fees claimed totalled £1,122 15s. 6d., and in 313 instances fees amounting to £510 17s. 6d., were reclaimed from the persons responsible.

Specialist consultations took place in three complicated cases.

Home Nursing.—The following is a record of the work done by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with maternity and child welfare:—

Cases carried over from 1942	9
Cases referred for treatment during 1943 ..	276
Total number of visits	3,706

Maternity Bags.—Maternity bags were lent in four necessitous cases.

Home Helps.—Home helps were provided in 87 instances in which mothers confined at home were without adequate domestic help and without means of obtaining it.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.—The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic during 1943 :—

	<i>Children under School Age.</i>			
<i>Consultation Clinic :—</i>				
Examined for first time	365			
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	274			
Recommended for further treatment and/or appliances	233			
Discharged	224			
<i>Recommendations for :—</i>				
Treatment in Hospital	17			
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine) ..	121			
Application of plaster at Clinic	113			
Appliances	109			
Alterations to appliances	3			
Alterations to boots	234			
Other forms of treatment	13			
Treated at Clinic for first time	115			
Attendances at Clinic	1,107			
<i>Routine Treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>				
Treated at Clinic for first time	152			
Attendances for routine treatment	2,396			

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during 1943 :—

					Children under School Age.
<i>Hospital Treatment :—</i>					
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital :—					
(a) Day Cases	..	..	..	..	3
(b) Other Cases	..	..	..	..	11
Under treatment at Prince of Wales Hospital at end of 1943	..	..	..	..	7
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1943 :—					
(a) Day cases	..	..	..	..	7
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	..	15
<i>Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—</i>					
Appliances provided	..	..	..	..	34
Appliances altered	..	..	..	..	9
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	..	216
Other forms of treatment provided	..	..	..	..	nil

Nose and Throat Defects.—The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the treatment of children under school age suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids :—

Examined at Clinic for first time	125
Received operative treatment at Llandough Hospital	28
Received other forms of treatment at Clinic ..	58
Total attendances at Clinic	244

Visual Defects.—The following statement summarises the work done in connection with the examination of visual defects in children under school age :—

Attended Clinic for first time	118
Examined for errors of refraction	85*
For whom spectacles were prescribed	86*
For whom spectacles were provided :—	
(a) By parents	79*
(b) By Council free of charge	3*
Treatment for other eye defects prescribed and provided	101
Total attendances at Clinic	296

* Including cases first examined in, and carried over from 1942.

Radiography.—The number of individual cases referred from the maternity and child welfare centres for radiography was 52, the total number of radiograms taken being 68.

Child Life Protection.—The following statement gives particulars of the numbers of persons and children registered at the end of 1943, and visits by the visitor specially engaged in this work during the year :—

Persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	36
Children on the register :—	
(a) At the end of the year	39
(b) Who died during the year	—
First visits	20
Routine visits	289
Special visits	48

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.—The visitor specially engaged in duties in connection with child life protection dealt with 37 cases during the year in which the Council acted as guardian *ad litem*; the number of visits made in connection with the cases totalled 123.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—The Act became operative on the 1st June, 1943, and a record of the work up to the end of the year is as follows :—

Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3)	18
Number of children " adopted " under the Section ..	3
Number of children under supervision at the end of the year	15
First Visits	23
Routine Visits	18

XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.—The numbers of specimens and samples examined for Cardiff during 1943 were as follows :—

Bacteriological Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	614
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	155
Milk for General Examination	..	..	..	768
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	427
Urine and Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	47
Other Specimens for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	56
Rodents for Plague	..	..	..	206

Specimens for :—

Diphtheria	..	..	..	10,183
Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	1,484
Enteric Fever (Serum)	..	..	..	85
Enteric Fever (Other Specimens)	..	..	..	235
Dysentery	..	..	..	871
Food Poisoning Organisms	..	..	..	44
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	1,489
Syphilis (Wassermann Reaction)	..	..	..	5,078
Syphilis (Spirochaeta Pallida)	..	..	..	1
Ringworm	..	..	..	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	74
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	..	..	..	62
Other Examinations	..	..	..	183

Chemical Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	415
River Waters	..	..	..	17
Sewage and Sewage Effluents	..	..	..	4
Milk and Milk Products	..	..	..	305
In connection with Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	22
In connection with Ultra-Violet Radiation	266
Other Examinations	2

Total	23,100
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XIV.—FOOD INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection at Municipal Abattoirs.—The following tables set out in detail the work done in connection with meat inspection.

Animals slaughtered and inspected at Roath Abattoir :—

Cows	..	..	..	..	3,561
Bulls	..	..	..	..	239
Heifers and Steers	4,461
Calves	11,870
Sheep and Lambs	66,027
Pigs	796

Total	86,954
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Canton Abattoir, which was closed on 14th January, 1940, owing to war conditions, was not used during 1943.

Whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total
Cows	247	2,810	3,057
Bulls	5	87	92
Heifers and Steers ..	16	1,237	1,253
Calves	20	407	427
Pigs	15	236	251

Whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *diseases other than tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total
Cows	138	2,842	2,980
Bulls	1	66	67
Heifers and Steers ..	2	1,873	1,875
Calves	44	189	233
Sheep and Lambs ..	50	8,201	8,251
Pigs	7	8	15

The total weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered was 203 tons 4 cwt. 65 lb.

Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses.—The number of pigs slaughtered was 4,938. Tuberculosis was found in 35 instances, the proportion being 0·7 per cent. Four unsound carcasses of pork were destroyed. The total weight of unsound meat surrendered and withheld from human consumption was 9 cwt. 91 lb.

Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale.—Sanitary inspectors made 12,279 visits to shops, stores, markets, etc., in connection with inspection of food exposed or intended for sale and food control inquiries.

The number of notices served for the remedy of insanitary conditions in food premises was 218, of which 157 were complied with.

The approximate weight of diseased or unsound food found in shops and stores and destroyed or disposed of by the owners otherwise than as food for human consumption was 91 tons 13 cwt. 63 lb.

Meat Hawkers.—Five certificates for one year were granted under Section 108 of the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1930, to persons not keeping butchers' shops in the city who desired to sell meat or meat products from vehicles, baskets or barrows after approval of their storage accommodation.

Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.—The number of routine samples of milk examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 136, of which seven, or 5·1 per cent., were found to be positive. The percentage of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found during the ten years 1933-1942 was 4·3. Appropriate action was taken in each of the cases in which tubercle bacilli were found.

Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—During the year, 360 samples of ordinary commercial milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 170, or 47·2 per cent. attained the standard for Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk.

The percentage of samples of ordinary commercial milk which reached the standard for Graded milks was slightly higher than for the previous year, which is very satisfactory in view of the present labour and transport difficulties.

Milk : Rationalisation Scheme.—The introduction of the rationalisation scheme for the distribution of milk as a war-time measure, although of considerable advantage in the saving of labour and transport, carries with it problems which never occurred when the public were able to choose their own milkmen and change their supply at will. Complaints of sour milk were numerous during the summer months and although the majority of these were genuine, due in the main to transport difficulties, there is considerable evidence that members of the public dislike having to be tied to a particular supply, and some, at any rate, look for reasons valid or otherwise, which will serve as an excuse for a transfer to another dairyman.

The principle of compulsion in relation to the delivery of food places a trader in a privileged position, eliminates fair trading competition, and encourages abuse without giving the public any opportunity for retaliation. It is to be hoped in the interests of all concerned, that rationalisation of the milk supply will be discontinued immediately this is practicable.

Graded Milks.—The following is a statement of the numbers of licences for the various grades of milk and the numbers of individual dealers under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 to 1942, as at 31st December, 1943 :—

Description		Number
(1) Producers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .. ..	..	2
(2) Producers' licences to use the designation "Accredited" .. ..	..	15
(3) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—		
(a) Bottling establishments .. .. .	..	13
(b) Shops .. .. .	..	3
(c) Supplementary .. .. .	..	5
(4) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"—		
(a) Bottling establishments .. .. .	..	3
(b) Shops .. .. .	..	—
(c) Supplementary .. .. .	..	2
(5) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—		
(a) Pasteurising establishments .. .. .	..	11
(b) Shops .. .. .	..	20
(6) Individual dealers—		
(a) Licensed to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .. ..	..	33
(b) Licensed to use the designation "Accredited" .. ..	..	19
(c) Licensed to use the designation "Pasteurised" .. ..	..	10

The number of samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year was 151, of which 95, or 62·9 per cent. attained the prescribed standard. In addition, 233 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined, of which 175, or 75·1 per cent., attained the prescribed standard for this grade of milk. In every instance of a sample being below standard, steps were taken to ascertain the cause and to effect improvement.

It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of samples of Pasteurised milk taken for examination. The reason for this is the extra attention given to this grade of milk to ensure that it is properly Pasteurised before distribution. Actually 75 per cent. of all samples taken reached the requisite standard which on the whole can be considered satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings.—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with food, etc., inspection :—

Acts, etc., under which Proceedings were taken	Number	Im- prisoned	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With- drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	81	—	36	4	14	5	22	£ s. d. 844 3 6
Food Control Orders	399	—	145	24	11	2	217	450 6 0
Total ..	480	—	181	28	25	7	239	£1,294 9 6

Report for 1943 of Mr. Stanley Dixon, M.Sc., F.I.C., Public Analyst.

In November, 1942, Swansea Corporation made enquiries whether, in view of the impending resignation of their Public Analyst, Dr. C. A. Seyler, who was in private practice in Swansea, it would be possible for their chemical laboratory work to be carried out, for the time being, in the Cardiff laboratory. The Health Committee agreed to this course and work for Swansea commenced early in 1943.

The sources and numbers of samples analysed during the year were as follows :—

For the City of Cardiff :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act	1,348
Imported Food for the Port Health Authority ..	8
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ..	22
For the Public Health Department	88
For the Ministry of Food	2
Total ..	1,468

For the County Borough of Swansea :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act	416
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ..	16
For the Health Department { Water ..	7
{ Other articles ..	17
For the Food Control Committee	4
Total ..	1,928

CITY OF CARDIFF.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Etc.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was largely a consolidating statute. Many Acts and parts of Acts—some of great antiquity—were repealed and the new Act effected a large measure of codification of the laws governing the composition, purity and wholesomeness of food. The forerunner of this Act was the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, which was purely a consolidation of old legislation relating to the sale of food and drugs, the principal Act concerned being the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.

Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, stated :—

“ No person shall sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser.”

Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, states :—

“ If a person sells to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded by the purchaser, he shall . . . be guilty of an offence.”

By Section 65 of the 1938 Act, every Food and Drugs Authority must carry into execution and enforce those Sections of the Act designed to secure that “ food and drugs are sold only in a pure and genuine condition.”

For nearly seventy years, therefore, it has been a fundamental principle of the Food and Drugs Acts that the article sold shall be of the “ nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser.” At the time of the introduction of the Act of 1875, the bulk of the food sold by retail consisted of basic foodstuffs which the housewife compounded according to her own requirements, and adulteration of food consisted mainly

of the addition to these basic foods of some worthless ingredient, the removal of some valuable constituent, or the introduction of some injurious substance. There was, therefore, at that time, little difficulty in deciding whether the article sold was in a "pure and genuine condition" or of the "nature, substance and quality demanded."

Such gross adulteration as was then common is now seldom practised and the intervening period has witnessed the marketing of an immense variety of manufactured foods. In only a very few instances (e.g. for dried milk, condensed milk, and for the nature and maximum amount of preservative in specified foods) have standards of composition been fixed. For the large majority of manufactured foods no definitions or standards of composition have been laid down, so that very frequently it is no longer an easy matter to decide whether or not some specific article is of the nature, substance and quality demanded, i.e. whether it is to be classified as "genuine" or "adulterated." Courts have had to decide, often in the face of conflicting views by expert witnesses, what constitutes "chocolate-rolis," "rich cream," "lemon curd," "ice-cream" or "fruit cordial," how much meat there should be in sausages or the maximum limit for metallic impurities in food. This has led to a lack of uniformity in the administration of the Acts and it is not surprising that during this period there has been a growing demand, not only among those concerned in administrative duties but also from reputable manufacturers; that there should be laid down official definitions and standards in relation to foodstuffs.

Although the Act of 1938 effected largely a consolidation of earlier legislation, some amendments of substantial importance were made, and the Minister of Health, in accordance with recommendations made in 1934 by the Departmental Committee on the Composition and Description of Food, was vested with powers enabling him to make Regulations governing the composition of any food should he consider this necessary or advisable—a great advance on the limited powers hitherto conferred on him. The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, did not come into operation, however, until the 1st October, 1939, by which time a state of war had been declared and the Ministry of Food had been set up. The Minister of Health has not exercised these new powers, and during the war most of the control of food has been effected by Regulations and Orders made by the Minister of Food under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. For many foods, e.g. sausages, cooked meats, jam and marmalade, soft drinks, etc., definitions and standards of composition have been fixed. These have been made primarily for the purpose of grading and controlling the price of such foods, and while they are not made and are not binding for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, they have a substantial bearing on the interpretation of this Act. Food substitutes also have been controlled by requiring them to be manufactured under, and in accordance with, licences granted by the Minister of Food. To achieve uniformity in policy, Orders relating to certain commodities (specified in Circular F.E.O., 192, dated 18th January, 1943) can now only be enforced by the Ministry of Food.

War-time shortage of supplies has accentuated the need for standards and the Government has decided that the Minister of Food shall, for the time being, exercise those powers to regulate where necessary the composition of articles of food, which had been granted by the Act of 1938 to the Minister of Health. The transference of these powers was effected by the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

Another important change in the law brought about by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was in relation to the labelling of food. Section 27 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, stated:—

"Every person who shall wilfully give a label with any article sold by him which shall falsely describe that article, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act."

Section 30 of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, contained a similar provision. In practice these sections proved of little value since the word "wilfully" made it extremely difficult to obtain convictions. This matter of the labelling of food was also the subject of a recommendation by the Departmental Committee on the

Composition and Description of Food, and Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, now enacts that :—

“A person who gives with any food or drug sold by him a label, whether attached to or printed on the wrapper or container or not, which falsely describes that food or drug, or is otherwise calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality, shall be guilty of an offence, unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the label was of such a character as aforesaid.”

Section 83 of this Act also provides a defendant with means to secure the conviction of the responsible party. These new provisions have proved extremely useful during the war in protecting the purchaser against fraudulent representation of articles of food. They have made it possible for the real culprits to be tracked down and convicted.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, also empowered the Minister of Health to make Regulations stipulating the manner in which foods are to be labelled. By the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, these powers also are transferred, for the time being, to the Minister of Food, and the law has been modified so as to make it an offence to give a label or publish an advertisement which misleads as to the nutritional or dietary value of a food.

These Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, were of such importance as to warrant the issue by the Government of a White Paper thereon entitled, “The Labelling and Advertising of Food,” and the following extracts serve to outline the reason for these changes in the law and to indicate the scope of certain other provisions :—

“The Ministry of Food is charged with the responsibility of providing the public with a supply of food which is adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality to maintain the nation in health. This carries with it the obligation to protect the consumer against being misled in regard to foodstuffs which are offered for sale.”

“This protection is even more important in war than in peace When the national diet is only just sufficient to maintain health the use of inferior articles for which exaggerated claims are made may be serious, particularly to mothers, children and adolescents.”

“An additional power, not contained in previous legislation, is conferred on the Minister of Food enabling him by Order to restrict the making in advertisements of food of claims or suggestions of the presence of vitamins or minerals.”

“The necessity of restricting claims or suggestions in advertisements regarding the presence of vitamins and minerals in a food is in part the direct consequence of the Government’s nutritional policy. It is essential for the health of the nation that the value of protective foods should be emphasised. This policy must not be exploited in relation to foodstuffs where the protective element is absent, or present in ineffective quantity. In the case of products recommended as medicines, in which the presence of vitamins or minerals is claimed, it is already necessary that the label should bear a quantitative disclosure of the active ingredients The Government have decided that a similar quantitative disclosure of the vitamin or mineral content shall also be required in the case of foods in which the presence of these constituents is claimed.”

In the House of Lords on the 24th March, 1938, when the Food and Drugs Bill was read a second time, Viscount Gage stated that “the object of this Bill is to gather together in an intelligible shape, the law relating to food and drugs, and, therefore, to provide a starting place, or foundation, for any new legislation that may be necessary.” In the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, we may see the trend of this new legislation—the establishment of standards and definitions which will assist in securing for the public adequate nutrition, and the protection of the public not only against fraudulent dilution, but also against exaggerated claims.

There is, as yet, no indication as to whether, after the war, these matters will continue to be the concern of a Ministry of Food—there are many who think such a course is highly desirable—or whether they will revert to the Ministry of Health, but in a recent address Professor (now Sir) J. C. Drummond, Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Food, said, “It is a reasonable assumption that this country will continue to have a basic nutritional policy which will ensure that the poorest family can get the essentials of a good diet.” It is likely, therefore, that whatever Department of State is concerned with the protection of the consumer, its policy will be influenced by the valuable experience gained during the war.

The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations came into operation on the 1st January, 1944. Already standards of composition have been fixed for a number of important articles of food, and an Inter-Departmental Committee has others under consideration. In future, labels will have to state the amount of dietetically important constituents in many foods and Public Analysts must be prepared to check their composition and assay the vitamins, minerals and other factors. These new requirements and the increasing complexity of the general work make further demands on laboratory space. Already the present accommodation is quite inadequate and most inconvenient. Food is one of the most important factors of our lives, and I ask the Health Committee to give serious consideration to this matter of accommodation as soon as conditions permit, in order that proper control may continue to be exercised.

The numbers and nature of the articles examined during 1943, and the numbers adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition, were as follows:—

Description	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Beans, Canned	2	1
Blancmange Powder	4	3
Butter	26	—
Curry Powder	1	1
Custard Powder	22	9
Drugs	14	—
Flour, Self-raising	12	2
Gelatine	26	10
Gin	12	2
Jam	1	1
Lactic malt sugar	1	1
Milk (excluding appeal-to-cow samples)	1,013	62
Milk—appeal-to-cow samples	12	—
Pudding powder	9	2
Rum	6	2
Savoury frying mixture	10	7
Sweetening powder	1	1
Vinegar	7	2
Whisky	18	—
Other articles (39 varieties)	151	—
Total	1,348	106

MILK.

Of the 1,013 samples of milk taken ordinarily by sampling officers, 62, or 6·1 per cent., were returned as adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition. In 1942 the corresponding percentage was 10·2 and in 1941 it was 9·1. Thirty-nine samples were deficient in fat only, while twenty-three contained added water. Two of the latter samples were also deficient in fat after allowance had been made for the reduction of the fat content due to the added water present. During the second half of the year there was a very marked reduction in the proportion of watered milk samples.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of 15 formal samples with the following results :—

No. of Sample	Result of Analysis	Result of Proceedings	
183	Contained 8 per cent. of added water	Fine	Costs
184	" 10 " " "	£20	£2 0s. 6d.
378	Contained 13 per cent. of added water, and deficient of 9 per cent. of fat	£15	
379	Contained 18 per cent. of added water		
380	" 22 " " "		
391	" 41 " " "		
392	" 3 " " "	£30	£2 12s. 6d.
393	" 2 " " "		(second conviction)
448	" 18 " " "	£5	£3 2s. 6d.
573	Deficient in fat to the extent of 23 per cent.	—	£2 2s. 0d.
574	Contained 8 per cent. of added water	£5	
1025	" 25 " " "		
1026	" 10 " " "	£25	
1187	Deficient in fat to the extent of 33 per cent.		
1188	Deficient in fat to the extent of 7 per cent.	—	£2 3s. 0d.
	Total	£100	£12 0s. 6d.

The average composition of all the milk samples examined in 1943 and during the period 1929-1943 is given in the following table:—

Period	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1943 ..	1,025	3·62	8·76	12·38
1929-1943 ..	14,395	3·71	8·76	12·47

ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK.

Forty-four, or 14.1 per cent., of the 312 samples other than milk were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory. Particulars of the samples in which legal proceedings were taken are tabulated below :—

No. of Sample.	Description.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.	Result of Proceedings.	
			Fine	Costs.
129	Custard Powder ..	Not custard powder, but consisted of coloured and flavoured wheat flour.	£5	£30 15s. 0d.
188	" " ..	" " " " " " " "	£10	£22 1s. 0d.
133	Custard Powder, Sweetened.	Not custard powder. Contained not more than 20 per cent. of prepared starch.	£2	£11 1s. 0d.
138	Custard Powder, Sweetened (no sugar required)	Not custard powder. Deficient in sweetening.	£15	10s.
157	Gelatine ..	Contained 500 parts of zinc per million ..	£15	£12 12s. 0d.
244	" ..	Contained 1,450 parts of zinc per million and 100 parts of copper per million.	£30	£20 0s. 0d.
488	" ..	Contained 500 parts of zinc per million and 3,000 parts of sulphur dioxide per million.	£5	£22 1s. 0d.
1,101	Gin ..	Being 49.2 degrees under Proof = 21.8 per cent. excess water.	£2	£1 1s. 0d.
1,104	" ..	Being 47.7 degrees under Proof = 19.5 per cent. excess water.	£5	£1 1s. 0d.
46	Sweetening Powder..	Contained 2.5 per cent. of soluble saccharin. The sale by retail of such a powder was contrary to S.2 of the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1942.	—	4s. 0d.
1,141	Rum ..	Being 42.9 degrees under Proof = 12.1 per cent. excess water.	£5	£1 1s. 0d.
1,152	" ..	Being 41.5 degrees under Proof = 10.0 per cent. excess water.	£5	£1 1s. 0d.
974	Vinegar ..	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 16 per cent.	£1	
975	" ..	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 16 per cent.	£1	
Total ..			£101 10s.	£122 18s. 0d.

Custard and Blancmange Powders.—The sampling of these articles was continued in consequence of finding during 1942 that some manufacturers were marketing coloured and flavoured wheat flour as custard and blancmange powders. Such products do not behave as custard and blancmange powders, the basis of which should be prepared starch. All the samples of custard powder returned as adulterated consisted entirely or very largely of wheat flour. One of these was labelled "The finest eustard powder obtainable," a description which was held to be misleading.

Gelatine.—Several samples of gelatine contained excessive amounts of zinc. One of these samples, attractively packed and labelled "Pure Edible Gelatine," was particularly unsatisfactory. It contained 1,450 parts of zinc, and 100 parts of copper, per million. The proportion of zinc was equivalent to the presence of 0.63 per cent. of crystallised zinc sulphate.

Edible gelatine should not contain any zinc salt, and not more than 30 parts of copper per million. It should not have more than a slight odour, and a 5 per cent. solution should set to a clear jelly. The sample had a strong glue-like odour, and on treatment with warm water the smell was most objectionable. A 12½ per cent. solution was required to make a jelly which would set at the ordinary temperature and the product had a muddy brown appearance which was most unappetising. The taste of a jelly made from this article with fruit juice was nauseating.

This sample, therefore, did not comply with any of the requirements for an edible gelatine, and the opinion was expressed that it consisted of commercial glue or size and that it was unfit for human consumption. Glue and gelatine are obtained by "boiling"

animal tissues such as hides, cartilage and bones with water, the difference between the two products being one of purity. Glue and size are low grade products and they frequently contain zinc sulphate which is introduced in the course of their manufacture to arrest putrefaction, whereas edible gelatine should be prepared from selected raw materials under conditions of extreme cleanliness. The addition of zinc sulphate or other zinc salt to an article of food is prohibited by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

The remainder of the vendor's stock of this article was seized and destroyed, and the packers of this article, who were drawn into the case under Section 83 of the Act, were heavily fined.

The other unsatisfactory samples were of much higher grade but they were technical non-edible gelatines containing zinc. Two of these also contained an excessive proportion of sulphur dioxide.

Lactic Malt Sugar.—An informal sample described as lactic malt sugar contained only 33 per cent. of malt sugar and 1.5 per cent. of lactic acid. The results of analysis indicated that it consisted of malt extract compounded with farinaceous matter. In my opinion, to describe this article, which contained 46 per cent. of non-sugar matter including 28 per cent. of starch, as "Lactic Malt Sugar," and to refer to it in the literature supplied with it as "this sugar," is calculated to mislead the purchaser as to its nature or substance. It was stated that it may be taken three times daily and the directions for use were to dissolve a teaspoonful in warm water.

This article was described in the accompanying literature as a great yet simple anti-toxin, and it was claimed that it was essential to health, takes the place of fruit juices, would rid one of all forms of rheumatism and that when used as a diet consumers would be unlikely to suffer from any infectious disease. Here, surely, is an example of exaggerated claims which might now be dealt with under the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations.

Metallic Impurities in Food.—In addition to the samples of gelatine already referred to which contained zinc, two other articles contained excessive amounts of metal.

A sample of curry powder contained 25 parts of lead per million. Lead is a cumulative poison and medical men hold the view that the cumulative effect of the regular ingestion of even minute quantities of this metal results in an insidious type of poisoning which is manifested in generally impaired health and vitality without the occurrence of any of the classical signs of chronic lead poisoning. The proportion of lead, or of any other metal, in food should be reduced to the smallest that can be achieved in practice. There seems no reason why curry powder should contain any lead.

Two samples of canned baked beans in tomato sauce contained respectively 1.7 and 2.8 grains of tin per lb. The latter proportion exceeded the widely adopted limit of 2.0 grains per lb.

Tyroglyphid Mites in Farinaceous Foods.—The condition of flour and other cereal products depends to a great extent on their moisture content. When this is more than 13 per cent., their keeping qualities are impaired since they become attacked by bacteria, moulds and parasites. Out-of-condition flour rapidly becomes infested with the wheat-mite, *Acarus* or *Tyroglyphus farinae*, which does not as a rule occur when the moisture content is below 13 per cent. Imported wheat generally contains less than 12 per cent. of moisture, but war-time conditions necessitating the greater use of home wheat (which generally contains from 15 to 16 per cent. of moisture), the higher extraction of the grain, and the storage of products for longer periods than usual, have resulted in more mite infestation of cereal products than is experienced in peace-time.

During the year 13 samples consisting of blanchmange powder (2), custard powder, self-raising flour, pudding powder (2) and savoury frying mixture (7) were heavily infested with mites and were unfit for human consumption. The remainder of the stocks of these articles held by the vendors were destroyed.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

The total of the fines and costs imposed in those cases where prosecutions followed amounted to £336 8s. 6d. Appropriate action was taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in the case of other samples which were adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition.

XV.—HOUSING.

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1943 :—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,090
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8,115
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,110

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in conse- quence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	773
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	229
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	212
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

Council Housing Estates.—The following is a record of the work done by the inspector who is responsible for the sanitary condition of the Council housing estates :—

Routine Initial Inspections	991
Vacant houses inspected	114
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers	148
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc.	108
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc.	201
Following-up visits	635
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses	178
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.)	1,722
Total	4,097

Of the vacant houses inspected (114), 11 (9.6 per cent.) were found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Bed-bugs.—In addition to the vacant Council houses referred to above, 34 privately owned houses were found to show evidence of infestation with bed-bugs.

XVI.—GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

General Sanitary Inspection.—The number of complaints of nuisances received and dealt with was 2,791.

The numbers of inspections and visits made by sanitary inspectors, the numbers of notices served and the numbers of notices complied with were as follows :—

	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices		Statutory Notices	
		Served during year	Complied with during the year	Served during the year	Complied with during the year
Houses	4,090	1,110	773	229	212
Re-inspections of houses	4,025	—	—	—	—
Houses inspected and recorded.. .. .	23	—	—	—	—
Re-inspections of recorded houses	4	—	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc.	405	4	4	—	—
Cowsheds	195	21	18	—	—
Offensive trades	116	—	—	—	—
Non-mechanical factories	183	11	6	—	—
Mechanical factories	216	16	14	—	—
Workplaces	6	—	—	—	—
Outworkers' premises	—	—	—	—	—
Seamen's lodging houses :—					
Day	346	52	50	—	—
Night	—	—	—	—	—
Common lodging houses :—					
Day	27	1	1	—	—
Night	7	—	—	—	—
Other premises, etc.	12,262	343	301	121	127

The number of drains tested was 575 (281 with smoke and 294 with chemicals).

The following is a summary of nuisances abated, repairs executed, etc., under the supervision of sanitary inspectors :—

At or in connection with :—

Houses	2,424
Seamen's lodging houses	288
Amusement places	10
Fried fish shops	8
Other food shops, kitchens, etc.	143
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	24
Offensive trades	16
Stables	3
Back lanes	5
Drainage	1,442
Cesspools	32
Urinals	4
Eradication of bed-bugs (excluding Council houses).. .. .	30
Miscellaneous premises	30
Total	4,459

Common Lodging Houses.—There are three registered common lodging houses.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are 52 licensed seamen's lodging houses.

Rat Destruction.—The following is a summary of the work of the department in connection with the destruction of rats :—

Number of baits laid in public sewers	14,500
Number of baits eaten	8,950
Number of baits laid elsewhere	25,038
Number of baits eaten	12,049
Total number of baits laid	39,538
Total number of baits eaten	30,999

During the year, 1,606 rats were caught in traps set by the rat-catcher.

Factories and Workplaces.—Details of the sanitary inspection of factories and workplaces under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in the following tables :—

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	216	14	—
Factories without mechanical power	173	11	—
Other premises (not including outworkers' premises) ..	6	—	—
Total	395	25	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found	Remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	18	17
Overcrowding	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	3	1
Other offences	5	5
.. ..	1	1
.. ..	5	1
Total	32	25

3.—OUTWORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 110							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 111	
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	In- stances	Notices served
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year					
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers				
Con- tractors		Work- men	Con- tractors		Work- men				
Making, etc., of wearing apparel	—	—	—	4	—	9	—	—	—

4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	11
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	17
Other (Notices of Occupation of Non-mechanical Factories received from H.M. Inspector)	55
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year.. .. .	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year, 87 licences were renewed and 3 new licences were issued.

Legal Proceedings.—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with general sanitary administration :—

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With- drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Public Health Act, 1936	3	—	—	3	—	—	£ s. d. 7 9 0
Shops Act, 1912	5	2	—	3	—	—	1 7 0

XVII.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is Latitude $51^{\circ} 30'N.$, Longitude $3^{\circ} 10'W.$, and the height of the Station above mean sea level is 203 feet. Observations were made daily at 9.0 a.m. Summaries of the observations made during 1943 are given in the following tables:—

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Month	Attached Thermo- meter (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. $32^{\circ}F.$	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	$^{\circ}F.$	Inches.	Inches.	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$	%
January	39	29.547	29.757	42.6	41.3	88
February	43	30.011	30.213	43.5	41.7	86
March	44	29.924	30.123	45.3	42.6	81
April	51	29.959	30.138	52.5	48.7	75
May	56	29.920	30.083	54.4	50.6	76
June	58	29.941	30.096	58.9	54.2	72
July	61	29.874	30.020	61.6	57.6	77
August	61	29.777	29.920	61.6	57.5	76
September	56	29.792	29.954	57.3	54.2	81
October	53	29.750	29.918	53.2	50.9	83
November	46	29.800	29.995	45.2	43.3	85
December	40	29.965	30.178	39.2	38.1	90
	50	29.871	30.052	51.2	48.4	81

TEMPERATURE.

Month	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (54 years)
	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$
January	56	28	48.0	38.4	43.2	+ 3.25
February	57	33	49.6	39.0	44.3	+ 4.02
March	58	30	52.4	38.4	45.5	+ 2.79
April	73	32	59.8	44.2	52.0	+ 5.41
May	75	35	62.5	45.6	54.2	+ 1.49
June	78	44	64.4	50.7	57.6	— 0.16
July	85	46	70.0	53.6	61.8	+ 0.14
August	78	47	68.0	54.0	60.9	+ 0.33
September	73	36	64.3	49.0	56.7	— 0.01
October	66	36	60.0	46.0	52.9	+ 2.46
November	59	30	51.0	40.0	45.7	+ 1.24
December	51	28	44.0	36.0	39.9	— 1.26
	67	35	57.8	44.5	51.2	+ 1.70

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION, UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE
AND SUNSHINE.

Month	Underground Temperature (Mean)		Bright Sunshine	
	1 ft.	4 ft.	Total Duration	Difference from Average (35 years)
	°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January	42·7	46·6	49·4	— 3·61
February	43·5	46·1	81·9	+ 7·75
March	44·2	46·0	147·7	+ 31·31
April	50·7	48·6	169·3	+ 3·41
May	54·9	51·4	233·5	+ 33·01
June	59·4	54·9	202·3	— 18·15
July	62·4	57·5	200·7	— 0·80
August	62·1	59·1	171·8	— 14·30
September	57·8	58·2	150·0	+ 2·09
October	53·2	55·4	128·7	+ 22·99
November	48·0	52·5	74·5	+ 10·74
December	42·2	47·8	48·4	— 0·26
	51·7	52·0	1,658·2*	+ 74·1

* = 37·1% of possible duration and a daily average of 4·56 hours.

RAINFALL.

Month	Total	Difference from Average (54 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0·01 inch or more)
			Amount	Day	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
January	8·10	+ 4·02	1·04	31st	25
February	1·79	— 1·16	0·37	8th	13
March	1·86	— 1·56	0·65	24th	9
April	1·73	— 0·93	0·58	21st	11
May	4·22	+ 1·62	1·24	9th	11
June	3·25	+ 0·75	0·60	1st	16
July	2·57	— 0·52	0·58	10th	14
August	4·53	+ 0·62	0·97	20th	21
September	4·53	+ 1·47	1·16	12th & 14th	19
October	2·89	— 1·90	0·67	19th	16
November	2·72	— 1·22	0·71	2nd	20
December	2·69	— 1·87	0·85	8th	14
	40·40	— 0·68	1·24 ins. on 9th May		189

* 24 hours ended 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) next day.

XVIII.—MISCELLANY.

Home Nursing of Pneumonia.—The following is a summary of the work done by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with the arrangement whereby the Institute undertakes the home nursing of cases of pneumonia :—

Cases referred for nursing during the year	..	72
Visits made during the year	.. ..	582

Home Nursing of the Sick Poor.—The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the home nursing of the sick poor by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing :—

Cases referred for nursing during the year	..	78
Visits made during the year	.. ..	8,487

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at 245 houses during the year, and 15,544 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed to and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station ; 158 infected articles were destroyed by arrangement with or at the request of owners.

Cleansing Station.—The total number of baths for scabies, pediculosis, etc., undertaken at the Cleansing Station was 3,553.

Public Mortuary.—One hundred and four bodies (83 males, 21 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary and 28 post-mortem examinations were performed there.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

I.—INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number of vessels (foreign and coastwise) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority, the number reported to be defective, the number on which defects were remedied and the number reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board during 1943 :—

Number Inspected by		Number reported Defective	Number on which Defects were Remedied	Number reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board
Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector			
56	605	246	206	24

II.—WATER SUPPLY.

One hundred and twenty-seven samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

Satisfactory	100
Of moderate purity	5
Of doubtful purity	11
Contaminated	11
<hr/>	
Total	127
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Notices were served upon the masters of the twenty-two ships having unsatisfactory water on board, and in all instances the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the nature of 24 cases of notifiable infectious diseases landed from vessels during the year :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Diphtheria	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	2	2
Malaria	—	17	11
Measles	—	1	1
Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Typhoid Fever	—	2	2

The cases referred to in the foregoing table were dealt with as follows :—

Disease.	Admitted to City Isolation Hospital.	Admitted to Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital.	Admitted to City Lodge Hospital.	Admitted to H.M. Services Hospital.	Allowed to return Home.	Total.
Diphtheria ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Malaria	—	10	—	3	4	17
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	—	—	1	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total ..	6	10	1	3	4	24

Twenty-five other cases of infectious disease which were dealt with by port health officers were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration and were referred to the districts to which they belonged, as follows :—

Disease.	Cardiff.	Barry.	Total.
Malaria	18	2	20
Measles	1	—	1
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	2	1	3
Total	22	3	25

Fourteen cases of infectious disease, as follows, were reported to have occurred on six vessels during the voyage and were disposed of prior to arrival at Cardiff :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Malaria	—	12	4
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	—	1	1

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—One hundred and eighty-eight seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies received medical baths at the new Public Baths, situated in the Docks area, their clothing being also disinfested. Sixty-six vessels were found to be infested with bed-bugs, and notices were served upon the masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects. Dirty and verminous beds to the number of one hundred and sixty-four were destroyed.

Venereal Diseases.—The numbers of cases of venereal disease dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital during the year were as follows :—

Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					Total Attendances	Aggregate Number of In-patient Days
Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal and undiagnosed Conditions	Total		
91	87	294	47	519	7,887	1,959

Sixteen cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of officers of the Authority during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

Psittacosis.—Ten parrots were dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, with the object of preventing the introduction of psittacosis.

IV.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Fumigation of vessels by sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas was carried out by private contractors under the supervision of officers of the Port Health Authority in 50 instances. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 508 (an average of 10·2 per vessel), of which 121 were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The numbers of deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued were 50 and 70 respectively—a total of 120. The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £319 4s. 0d.

A rat-catcher is employed on all vessels from plague-infected ports and on all grain-laden vessels arriving at the port. By this means 239 rats were caught, 63 of which were submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for identification, and 51 of these were subsequently submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The number of poison baits laid around the docks by the dock owners and by occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks under the supervision of officers of the Authority was 215,716, and 2,162 rats and 669 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

For the purpose of surveying the area around the docks for rats, the district is divided into four areas. Traps are set by the rat-catcher for one week in each area. One hundred and nineteen rats were caught under this scheme, of which 39 were submitted for identification, and 25 of the latter examined for plague.

The following tabular statements give information in the form required by the Minister of Health as to the number of rats destroyed, the measures of rat destruction on plague “infected” or “suspected” vessels or vessels from plague-infected ports, and deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued.

Rats destroyed :—

	On Vessels	Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses
Rats destroyed	747	2,281
Rats examined	172	25
Rats infected with plague ..	—	—

Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels from plague-infected ports arriving in the port during the year :—

Total number of such Vessels arriving	53
Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO ₂	—
Number of Rats killed	—
Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN	7
Number of Rats killed	20
Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	6*
Number of Rats killed	70
Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out	43

Deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year :—

Number of Vessels	120
Number of Deratisation Certificates issued :—	
After fumigation with—	
HCN	40
SO ₂	10
HCN and SO ₂	—
After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	—
	50
Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	70
Total Certificates issued	120

* Three of these were also fumigated by HCN.

V.—HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC.

The following is a classification of the nuisances discovered during the year :—

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the Year	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British	327	25	335	641
Other Nations	278	42	148	117

The following table shows the number of the defects referred to in the preceding table which were remedied at this port :—

Nationality of Vessel	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British	10	327	639
Other Nations	10	141	115

VI.—FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.—The total quantity of various kinds of unsound foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year amounted to 33 tons 17 cwt. 3½ lb.

Ten samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as follows :—

Butter	..	..	..	4
Flour	..	..	..	1
Raisins	..	..	..	3
Sugar	..	..	..	2

Each of the samples was reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

Three samples of imported food were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination as follows :—

Dehydrated meat	..	..	1
Butter	..	..	1
Canned steak	..	..	1

Each of the samples was reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

VII.—MISCELLANY.

Medical Inspection of Aliens.—The following is a summary of the work done during the year in connection with the medical inspection of aliens:—

	Number	Number Inspected by Medical Inspectors.
Aliens (passengers) landing at the port	64	30
Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	8	—
Total	72	30
Number of vessels carrying alien passengers .. ..	..	26
Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	..	11
Analysis of aliens landing :—		
Residents returning	3	
Visitors	3	
Business	16	
Diplomatic	4	
Seamen	16	
Ministry of Labour Permit	—	
Not holding Ministry of Labour Permit :—		
Males	16	
Females	5	
Children	1	
Total	64	

Twenty-two aliens were referred by the Immigration Officer for detailed medical examination.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.—One certificate was issued authorising the master of a foreign ship to purchase dangerous drugs.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—One hundred and sixty-nine dogs, 353 cats, one sheep, and five pigs were brought to the port on vessels. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements were observed.

Canal Boats.—The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Canal Boats, made 30 inspections of canal boats and found infringements of the Canal Boats Regulations regarding painting in three instances. Verbal instructions were given, and the infringement was remedied in each case. The number of boats (not propelled by motor) on the register was six*, each with accommodation for two males.

*The Canal was closed and navigation on it ceased in June, 1943, subsequently the six boats on the register were removed as from that period.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

I.—STAFF.

The proportion of medical staff time devoted to the School Medical Service is equivalent to four whole-time medical officers. In the Dental Service five whole-time Dentists are employed, and five Dental Clerk-Attendants. The aggregate of time given to the school medical work by Health Nurses is equivalent to approximately 11 whole-time nurses.

II.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The average number of school children and the average attendance at March, 1943, were as follows :—

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	26,486	22,332
Special Day Schools	233	179
Severn Road Nursery School	120	90
Total	26,839	22,601

The numbers of elementary and special school children inspected at routine medical inspections at schools during 1943, were as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	1,431	1,377	2,808
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years) Inspected by School Nurses	—	—	(see page 62)
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	1,668	951	2,619
Other Routine Inspections	41	45	86
Total	3,140	2,373	5,513

The number of elementary and special school children specially inspected and the number of re-inspections undertaken were as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections { At School	52	58	110
{ At School Clinic	2,083	2,525	4,608
Total	2,135	2,583	4,718
Re-inspections { At School	8	17	25
{ At School Clinic	1,282	1,878	3,160
Total	1,290	1,895	3,185

III.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of individual children found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) :—

Group	Found to require Treatment	
	Number	Percentage
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	305	10·8
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	460	17·5
Total	765	14·1
Other Routine Inspections	16	18·6
Grand Total	781	14·2

Despite conditions arising from the war the percentage of children found to require treatment was less than in the last pre-war year, 1938 (18·6 per cent.).

The defects found by the medical inspection of 5,513 children at routine Medical inspections and of 4,718 at special inspections were as follows :—

Disease or Defect	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment
Skin diseases	137	13	1,201	22
Defective vision and squint	321	16	134	15
External eye diseases	33	2	92	8
Defective hearing	27	16	16	13
Other ear diseases	49	13	81	29
Chronic tonsillitis	86	33	111	48
Adenoids only	3	1	8	6
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	31	8	22	4
Other nose and throat defects	17	11	65	21
Enlarged cervical glands	8	5	86	26
Defective speech	21	1	23	2
Diseases of the heart and circulation	13	87	76	31
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	18	35	82	82
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	—	5	32	41
Diseases of the nervous system	21	11	87	52
Deformities	21	9	83	11
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease)	52	87	510	227
Total	858	353	2,709	638

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children medically inspected in the routine age groups :—

AGE GROUPS	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	2,808	32	1.1	2,681	95.5	92	3.3	3	0.1
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	2,619	71	2.7	2,435	93.0	106	4.0	7	0.3
Total	5,427	103	1.9	5,116	94.3	198	3.6	10	0.2

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies found amongst school children during the past six years will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	<i>Cases found at</i>		<i>Cases found at</i>	
	<i>Routine Inspections.</i>		<i>Special Inspections.</i>	
1938 ..	35	..	197	
1939 ..	27	..	219	
1940 ..	11	..	193	
1941 ..	58	..	470	
1942 ..	161	..	1,165	
1943 ..	140	..	556	

Special efforts have been made to reduce the incidence of scabies. Every known case is investigated by the health nurses and private practitioners are invited to assist by notifying on a special form all cases coming to their notice. Children are treated at the school clinics where there are baths, or at other Corporation Treatment Centres, and every effort is made to effect the attendance for inspection and, where necessary, treatment of other members of the family. Satisfactory treatment results have been achieved with a preparation of Benzyl Benzoate. Although there was a reduction in the numbers of new cases of Scabies amongst schoolchildren, the total number of cases treated (Adults, Scholars and Infants) diminished but little as, unfortunately, many patients became re-infected after a brief period and consequently needed re-treating.

During the year the total number of children treated by the nurses at the Treatment Centres was 1,673 the number of attendances being 3,476.

Scabies Order, 1941.—In a number of instances action under the Scabies Order, 1941, was commenced, but in no case was it found necessary actually to prosecute for non-compliance with the Order.

Entrants.—Of the 2,808 entrants medically inspected, 305 were found to require immediate treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) and, in addition, many diseases or defects were found which required to be kept under observation. The numbers of *all* diseases or defects found in 674 of the entrants inspected, whether requiring treatment or to be kept under observation, were as follows :—

<i>Diseases or Defects.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Skin diseases	51
Defective vision	6
External eye diseases	52
Ear diseases	40
Diseases of nose and throat	125
Heart diseases	74
Anaemia	6
Lung diseases (non-tuberculous)	34
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary	1
Non-pulmonary	1
Dental defects	261
Other defects and diseases	97
Total	748

Taking all diseases and defects into account, 24.0 per cent. of the entrants were found to be defective, as compared with 23.4 per cent. in 1942.

IV.—“ FOLLOWING UP ” AND THE WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES.

A summary of the work of school nurses in connection with domiciliary visitation is given in the following table :—

Disease or Defect	First Visits	Revisits	Total
Defects of vision	380	171	551
Defects of teeth	1	22	23
Defects of ear, nose and throat	232	119	351
Other defects and diseases	1,860	869	2,729
Total	2,473	1,181	3,654

The following is a summary of work done by the school nurses in connection with uncleanliness during the year :—

Number of—

Special visits to schools	332
Examinations of children for uncleanliness	35,166
Children found with vermin and/or nits	3,762
Children previously found with vermin and/or nits re-examined	2,319
Children found to be free from vermin and nits	1,127

In accordance with the recommendations outlined in the Board of Education Circular 1604 of the 28th August, 1942, the routine examination of the “Intermediate” age-group by School Medical Officers was suspended during 1943, and, instead, special arrangements were made for the supervision of the group by the School Nurses, by means of a survey on standardized lines. The innovation proved highly successful, the nurses taking great interest in this extension of their activities. The number of children surveyed by the nurses was 5,125, and 678 children (13.2%) were referred for medical examination or for treatment at the various clinics, the condition most needing attention being defective vision—406 cases.

V.—TREATMENT.

Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables:—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment	3	—	3
(ii) Other	3	—	3
Ringworm—Body	31	1	32
Scabies	1,287	2	1,289
Impetigo	856	18	874
Other Skin Disease	197	11	208
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	99	3	102
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	551	2	553
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	520	89	609
Total	3,547	126	3,673

Particulars of the work carried out by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with the home nursing and treatment of minor ailments are given in the following table:—

Diseases or Defects	Cases Carried over from 1942		Cases Referred for Treatment during 1943		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Skin :—						
Impetigo	—	—	17	218	17	218
Other skin diseases	—	—	1	4	1	4
Minor eye defects	—	—	4	45	4	45
Minor ear defects	—	—	2	32	2	32
Miscellaneous	2	29	105	893	107	902
Total	2	29	129	1,192	131	1,201

(b) *Defective Vision and Squint.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1,122	1	1,123
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	289	—	289
Total	1,411	1	1,412

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Prescribed		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1,035	1	1,022*	—

* Including 90 free of charge.

(c) *Defects of Nose and Throat.*

	Number of Defects			
	Tonsils only	Adenoids only	Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment—				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Hospital	5	5	446	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	2	—	—	—
Total	7	5	446	—
Received other forms of treatment	357			
Total number of children treated	815			

(d) *Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists :—

		<i>Aged</i>		
(a) Routine Age-groups		2 ..	4	
		3 ..	67	
		4 ..	685	
		5 ..	2,032	
		6 ..	1,956	
		7 ..	2,114	
		8 ..	2,293	
		9 ..	2,407	Total .. 19,764
		10 ..	2,290	
		11 ..	1,955	
		12 ..	1,650	
		13 ..	1,725	
		14 ..	555	
		15 or over	31	
(b) Specials				358
Grand Total ..				20,122

(2) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	11,503
(3) Actually treated	..	..	..	6,261*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	12,075
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	..	..	..	112
Treatment	..	..	..	2,155
				<hr/>
	Total	..	..	2,267
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	4,259
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	365
				<hr/>
	Total	..	..	4,624
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	2,601
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	12,303
				<hr/>
	Total	..	..	14,904
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..			6,408
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	1,596
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	6
				<hr/>
	Total	..	..	1,602

* Including 2,452 who had received treatment previously.

(e) *Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	23*	1*	463	—	—	—	487

* 18 of these cases also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic :—

Consultation Clinic :—

Examined for first time	..	..	..	221
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	..	..	..	152
Recommendations for further treatment and/or appliances	..	..	..	224
Discharged	..	..	..	309

Recommendations for :—

Treatment in Hospital	..	..	..	22
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	..	..	..	98
Application of plaster at Clinic	..	..	..	19
Appliances	..	..	..	27
Alterations to appliances	..	..	..	2
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	253
Other forms of treatment	..	..	..	20

Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	19
Attendances at Clinic	..	..	..	1,087
<i>Routine treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>				
Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	77
Attendances for routine treatment	..	..	..	2,828

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff :—

Hospital Treatment :—

*Children of
School Age.*

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—				
(a) Day cases	..	..	..	1
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	21
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1943				
	..	..	..	8
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1943—				
(a) Day cases	..	..	..	2
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	23
<i>Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—</i>				
Application of plaster	..	..	..	—
Appliances provided	..	..	..	55
Appliances altered	..	..	..	14
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	327

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.—As the treatment of children suffering from heart disease and rheumatism is carried out under the aegis of the Health Committee of Cardiff City Council, particulars of the work undertaken are given in the report on the general health service (see pages 12-14). The number of school children under supervision at the end of the year was 748.

Radiography.—The number of children referred for radiography was 45, the total number of radiograms taken being 72.

VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The numbers of school children ascertained to be suffering from infectious diseases during the year were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	427
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	124
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	227
Measles	..	..	..	..	842
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	32
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	16
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	19
„ —Other Forms	..	..	..	..	28
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	611
Rubella	..	..	..	..	14
Mumps	..	..	..	..	603

Vaccinal State of School Children.—Of 6,319 elementary and high school children inspected at routine inspection during 1943, 2,247, or 35·6 per cent., were found to be vaccinated.

VII.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

The Dictitian and Supervisor of School Canteens is Miss E. Lloyd Morgan.

School Canteens.—Facilities are available in 44 School Canteens for providing mid-day meals for 5,000 children, comprising necessitous and voluntary cases.

Maindy Central Kitchen :—Australia Road, Cardiff. This Kitchen has operated since November 16th, 1942, and is producing 1,500 cooked meals a day.

Taffs Well Kitchen.—This Kitchen was taken over from the Ministry of Food on the 1st May, 1943, for the supply of school meals, and is producing 2,400 cooked meals per day.

Since July, 1942, the parents of malnourished children who had hitherto been provided with milk free of charge, are subject to the scale of family income, and in cases where the incomes are above the approved scale, are required to pay for the milk.

The numbers of children attending elementary, high, special, and nursery schools provided with dinners and/or milk during the first and last complete weeks of 1943 were as follows :—

	<i>First complete Week, 1943</i>	<i>Last complete Week, 1943</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	281	513
Average number of necessitous children provided with milk daily free	425	615
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	2,178	3,132
Average number of children provided with milk daily on payment	20,695	24,631

VIII.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The numbers of blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children known to the department are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	4
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PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted ..	18	—
At no School or Institute	2	—
Total	20	

DEAF CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	27
---	----

FEEBLEMINDED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	85
At no School or Institution	5
Total	90

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	1
At no School or Institution	..	..	1
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	2

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	6
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	2
At other Institutions	..	..	4
At no School or Institution	..	..	1
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	13

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	9
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	17
At other Institutions	..	..	2
At no School or Institution	..	..	10
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	38

DELICATE CHILDREN (Children whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an open-air school) :—

At Certified Special Schools	108
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CRIPPLED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Special Schools	4
At Public Elementary Schools	36
At other Institutions	..	..	1
At no School or Institution	..	..	12
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	53

CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE (Children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of special educational facilities) :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	19
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	7*
At no School or Institution	..	..	4
<hr/>			
Total	..	..	30

* These children attend school only when fit to do so.

Mentally Defective Children.—Fifty-five children suspected to be mentally defective were specially examined or re-examined. The results are classified as follows :—

Feeble-minded and suitable for education in a day special school	20
Transferred to the care of the Mental Deficiency Authority	8
Dull and Backward	22
Backward only	4
Transferred to Child Guidance Clinic	1
	—
Total	55
	—

Twenty-eight children were notified to the Mental Deficiency Authority during 1943 under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

Mentally Retarded Children.—At the end of the year, 26 children (17 boys and 9 girls) were attending the special classes for mentally retarded children, which are known as “delta” classes and which are held at two elementary schools.

Greenhill Open-Air School.—The number of physically defective children on the register at the end of the year was 108, and the average attendance during the year was 73. Seventy children (34 boys and 36 girls) were admitted to the school, and 23 (15 boys and 8 girls) were discharged.

IX.—NURSERY SCHOOL AND WARTIME NURSERIES.

At the end of the year the number of children on the register of Severn Road Nursery School was 120, the average attendance being 90.

War-time Nurseries.—By the end of 1943, War-time Nurseries or Classes had been established at the undermentioned places :

Grangetown	..	1st September, 1942	..	Ferry Road.
Splott	..	26th January, 1942	..	Moorland Road School.
Ely	..	9th February, 1942	..	Vachell Road.
Plasnewydd	..	15th February, 1942	..	Wordsworth Avenue.
Splott (Tremorfa)	..	22nd March, 1943	..	Baden Powell School.
Ely	..	12th April, 1943	..	Hywel Dda School.
South (Docks)	..	6th July, 1943	..	West Yard, Bute Street.
Kitchener Road	..	2nd November, 1943	..	Kitchener Road School.
Ninian Park	..	2nd November, 1943	..	Ninian Park School.

The staff comprise a head teacher in charge of all the nurseries, three health visitors, and at each nursery a teacher, two assistant nurses, probationer nurses, cooks, etc.

The whole cost of maintaining these war-time nurseries is borne by the Government through the Welsh Board of Health.

Altogether 420 children (205 boys and 215 girls) were medically inspected as "Entrants" to the School or Nurseries, and the findings (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) were as follows :—

Disease or Defect						Number of Defects	
						Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation only
SKIN :—							
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	14	—
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	16	—
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
EYE :—							
Blepharitis	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Squint	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
EAR :—							
Defective Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
NOSE AND THROAT :—							
Enlarged Tonsils only	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Adenoids only	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Defective Speech	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION :—							
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Functional Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	—	7
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Diseases of Lungs (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	11	8
TUBERCULOSIS :—							
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :—							
Glands	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	10	5
Other Defects and Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
Total						96	63

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 88.

Eighty-eight children were found to be unclean and two to require dental treatment.

The following is a classification of the nutrition of the 420 children inspected :—

	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
A (Excellent)	10	..	2.4	
B (Normal)	308	..	73.4	
C (Slightly Subnormal) ..	51	..	12.1	
D (Bad)	51	..	12.1	

X.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The average number of pupils and the average attendance at high schools at March, 1943, were 3,931 and 3,679 respectively.

The number of pupils (entrants) inspected at routine medical inspections during the year was as follows :—

Boys	450
Girls	442
Total	892

The numbers specially inspected and the numbers of re-inspections undertaken were as follows :—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	{ At School	7	43	50
	{ At School Clinic	80	137	217
Total		87	180	267
Re-Inspections	{ At School	17	9	26
	{ At School Clinic	60	110	170
Total		77	119	196

The number of individual pupils found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) was 130, or 14.6 per cent.

The defects found by the medical inspection of 892 pupils at routine inspections and of 267 at special inspections were as follows :—

Disease or Defect	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment
Skin diseases	15	—	40	—
Defective vision and squint	71	22	3	2
External eye diseases	3	—	2	2
Defective hearing	4	1	—	—
Other ear diseases	2	2	—	—
Chronic tonsillitis	8	5	2	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	—	—	—	—
Other nose and throat defects	2	1	1	2
Enlarged cervical glands	—	—	1	—
Defective speech	4	—	—	—
Diseases of the heart and circulation	2	9	5	5
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	2	3	2	1
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	—	1	—	3
Diseases of the nervous system	—	—	1	—
Deformities	15	5	7	1
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease)	16	16	38	7
Total	144	65	102	23

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children inspected in the routine age group :—

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
892	23	2.6	825	92.5	36	4.0	8	0.9

Treatment.—Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables :—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	—	—	—
Scabies	22	7	29
Impetigo	8	—	8
Other Skin Disease	27	4	31
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	—	—	—
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	11	—	11
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	41	1	42
Total	109	12	121

(b) *Defective Vision and Squint.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	195	—	195
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	31	—	31
Total	226	—	226

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Prescribed		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	181	—	165	—

(c) Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects			
	Tonsils only	Adenoids only	Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment—				
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Hospital	—	—	12	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	12	—
Received other forms of treatment ..	14			
Total number of children treated ..	26			

(d) Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentists :—

(a) Routine Age-groups	—
(b) Specials	901
(2) Found to require treatment	891
(3) Actually treated	722*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ..	2,540
(5) Half-days devoted to :—	
Inspection	†
Treatment	†
Total	†
(6) Fillings :—	
Permanent teeth	2,025
Temporary teeth	1
Total	2,026
(7) Extractions :—	
Permanent teeth	527
Temporary teeth	99
Total	626
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	381
(9) Other operations :—	
Permanent teeth	753
Temporary teeth	—
Total	753

* Including 548 who had received treatment previously.

† Special sessions are not devoted to inspection and treatment of secondary and high school children; the numbers of sessions devoted to inspection and treatment of all children are shown on page 65.

(e) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated ..	2*	—	51	—	—	—	53

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

XI.—MISCELLANY.

Classes for Speech Training.—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 123. The numbers admitted and discharged were 73 and 50 respectively. Of the 50 children discharged, 16 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classification at the time of discharge of the remaining 34 was as follows :—

Provisionally cured ..	..	..	..	16
Discharged temporarily ..	..	..	..	9
Unsuitable for instruction ..	..	..	..	2
Left the district ..	..	..	..	1
Left school ..	..	..	..	6
				—
Total ..	..	..	..	34
				—

At the end of the year head teachers were asked to supply reports regarding scholars who had passed through the special classes and who were still attending school. The replies received indicated that, in the majority of cases, the good results obtained in the classes were sustained.

Miss M. Morris, the Instructress, made 254 visits to schools and to the homes of children.

Child Guidance Clinic.—The following is a summary of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic :—

(1) Number of patients referred to the Clinic during the year :—

Boys ..	..	..	..	..	46
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	37
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	83
					—

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1942 :—

Boys ..	..	..	..	..	60
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	25
					—
Total ..	..	..	..	..	85
					—

(3) Sources of ascertainment of patients dealt with for the first time :—

Parents or Guardians	11
Juvenile Court	3
Social Agencies	1
Schools	14
School Medical Service	43
Other sources	11
<hr/>	
Total	83
<hr/>	

(4) Problems for which the 69 patients were referred to the Clinic :—

Anxiety	1
Nervousness	10
Backwardness	7
Stealing	13
Difficult and/or unmanageable	19
Temper	4
Enuresis	28
Speech difficulties	4
Lying	2
Sex difficulties	1
Truancy and/or wandering	10
Night terrors and fears	7
Restlessness and sleeplessness	3
Spitefulness	1
Screaming	2
Defiance	2
Unwillingness to attend school	2
Lack of concentration	1
Feeding difficulties	2
Hysteria	1
Vocational guidance	2
Various	4
<hr/>	
Total	126
<hr/>	

(5) How the patients were dealt with :—

Service of Clinic	63
Diagnosed only	20
<hr/>	
Total	83
<hr/>	

(6) Results of treatment of patients discharged :—

Adjusted	29
Partially adjusted	19
Unadjusted	13
Transferred to other agencies	19
Unsuitable for further treatment	7
<hr/>	
Total	87
<hr/>	

(7) Number of patients waiting to be dealt with at end of year :—

Boys	..	..	..	..	..	11
Girls	..	..	..	..	..	8
						<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	..	..	19
						<hr/>

(8) Work of Sections :—

(a) *Psychiatric* :—

New patients dealt with	..	..	..	71
Re-examinations	..	..	..	280
Interviews with parents	..	..	..	191

(b) *Psychological* :—

New patients dealt with	..	..	69
Re-examinations	..	..	105
Interviews with parents	..	..	113
Tuition periods	..	..	26
Visits to schools..	..	..	22

(c) *Social Service* :—

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic	..	38
Visits to homes of patients	..	108
Other visits concerning patients	..	28

(9) Staff conferences regarding patients 61

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICE

The total number of ascertained mentally defective persons for the care of whom the Mental Deficiency Committee were responsible at the end of 1943 was 758—an increase of 13 over the number at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 274 were in institutions or under statutory guardianship. The number of ascertained cases remaining at home was 477 (361 under statutory supervision and 116 under voluntary supervision). Seven cases remained to be appropriately dealt with at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF WORK, 1943.

					<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Cases examined for the first time :—									
Idiots	..	..	..	..	2	..	—	..	2
Imbeciles	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
Moral Defectives	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Feeble-minded	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	13
Not mentally defective..	..	..	..	..	—	..	2	..	2
Not classified	..	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	11	..	13	..	24
(2) Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	55	..	43	..	98
(3) Removed from list of ascertained cases under supervision at home :—									
(i) Obligatory cases removed to institutions at instance of Local Authority	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	7
(ii) Deceased	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
(iii) Left Cardiff	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
(iv) Admitted to Place of Safety	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
(v) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6
(vi) Admitted to Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
(vii) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions under Lunacy Orders	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(viii) Transferred to Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	13	..	16	..	29

Summary of Work, 1943—continued.

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(4) Removed to Institutions (not previously under supervision at home):					
(i) From Place of Safety	2	..	1	..	3
(ii) From Public Assistance Institutions	1	..	3	..	4
(iii) From H.M. Prisons	1	..	1	..	2
(5) Total number removed to Institutions or placed under Guardianship at instance of Local Authority	10	..	6	..	16
(6) Transferred from one Institution to another	1	..	10	..	11
(7) Institution or Guardianship cases that ceased to be chargeable to Local Authority:					
(i) Deceased	3	..	4	..	7
(ii) Granted licence	4	..	5	..	9
(iii) Transferred to Mental Hospital	—	..	1	..	1
(8) Instances in which licence from Institutions or Guardianship were granted	6	..	8	..	14
(9) Instances in which cases on licence were returned to Institutions or Guardianship	6	..	5	..	11
(10) Instances in which cases evacuated from Ely Lodge were returned	—	..	1	..	1
(11) Cases on Licence:					
(i) Discharged from Order	—	..	1	..	1
(ii) Deceased	—	..	1	..	1
(12) Discharged from Place of Safety	1	..	—	..	1
(13) Transferred from Public Assistance Institution to place of safety	1	..	—	..	1
(14) Discharged from Public Assistance Institutions	1	..	1	..	2
(15) Deceased in Public Assistance Institutions	—	..	2	..	2
(16) Cases in Public Assistance Institutions under Lunacy Orders:					
(i) Discharged	—	..	1	..	1
(ii) Deceased	3	..	5	..	8
(17) Visits paid by Visiting Officers .. ..		..	..	..	1,528

SOURCES OF ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES EXAMINED FOR FIRST TIME.

Source of Ascertainment	Idiots	Imbeciles	Moral Defectives	Feeble-minded	Not Mentally Defective	Not Classified	Total
Local Education Authority	1	2	—	11	—	—	14
Public Health Department ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Public Assistance Department	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Sources	1	3	1	1	1	—	7
Total	2	5	1	13	2	1	24

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1943.

			<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Obligatory Cases :—							
(a) In Institutions	..	..	125	..	102	..	227*
(b) Under Guardianship	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
(c) On Licence from Institutions	..	..	15	..	18	..	33
(d) Evacuated from Ely Lodge	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
(2) Cases in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under permissive powers :—							
(a) In Institutions	..	..	5	..	4	..	9
(b) On licence from Institutions	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Total	..	..	147	..	127	..	274
(3) Cases in Institutions under Lunacy Orders ascertained to be mentally defective :—							
(a) Ely Lodge..	..	..	30	..	27	..	57
(b) Mental Hospitals	..	..	3	..	7	..	10
Total	..	..	33	..	34	..	67
(4) Cases at home—ascertained to be defective :—							
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	217	..	144	..	361
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	52	..	64	..	116
(c) Supervised for other Authorities	..	..	—	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	269	..	212	..	481
(5) Attending Occupation and Training Centre— included in (4) :—							
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	20	..	14	..	34
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
(c) From Ely Lodge	..	..	7	..	—	..	7
Total	..	..	28	..	14	..	42

* Including 16 cases (8 males and 8 females) maintained by the Board of Control.

Position at 31st December, 1943—continued.

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(6) "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken :—					
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority	5	..	2	..	7
(b) In Poor Law Institutions	2	..	5	..	7
Total	7	..	7	..	14
(7) Under consideration but not ascertained to be defective	3	..	—	..	3

CLASSIFICATION OF KNOWN CASES.

	In Institutions or under Guardianship (including cases on licence, etc.)			Under Supervision at Home		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Idiots	19	6	25	5	4	9
Imbeciles	55	30	85	51	51	102
Moral Defectives	—	1	1	1	1	2
Feeble-minded	71	88	159	211	151	362
Post-encephalitic Deterioration	1	2	3	1	—	1
Unclassified or not examined	1	—	1	—	1	1
Total	147	127	274	269	208	477

